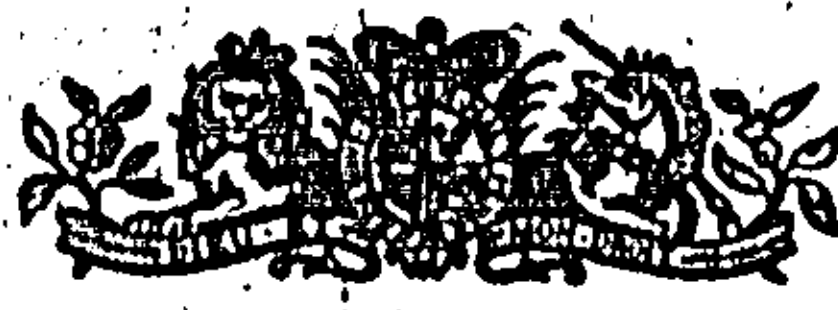


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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Critical Moment

WEEKEND events in Tehran have created for Persia a confusing political situation from which far-reaching repercussions are inevitable. The Shah would appear to be challenging the authority of Dr Mossadeh, but in a hesitant and half-hearted manner. The obvious technique suggesting itself would have been the staging of a coup d'état designed to restore full monarchical powers to the Shah, much of which he was forced to surrender to Mossadeh last year. But this has not transpired, and the signs are that the Shah has not behind him the full support of the Army. Even the reported attempt to seize Tehran radio station amounted to nothing more than a noisy demonstration. Dr Mossadeh has been given breathing space and he has sufficiently recovered his position to be able to threaten to seek a popular referendum through which, he believes, the dispute between himself and the Royal House would be decisively settled—in his favour. It is conceivable that the Shah could not afford to have the issue submitted to the people, who have so far given little if any sign of dissatisfaction with Mossadeh's policies. The Shah's personal popularity is a matter for speculation. He appears to possess a certain number of influential supporters, but the knowledge he lost out in one showdown with Mossadeh cannot encourage him to believe that he can win a second trial of strength merely through an emotional appeal to the people.

It is true, however, that the Persian Premier does not in any way command the full backing of the Majlis. Some of his closest associates have recently expressed criticism of his handling of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, and there has been more than one display of passive resistance on the part of the Majlis. By members' refusal to constitute a quorum for debating and voting on resolutions submitted by the Premier, Mossadeh has so far obtained all the votes of confidence he has demanded, but not without a display of reluctance by Parliament, and if, during the next few hours, the pro-monarchical movement should strengthen itself among the rank and file, the Persian Premier would be in considerable danger of defeat. Such a development would immediately present Mullah Kashani, leader of the fanatic Moslem group and friend of the Communists, with the opportunity for which he has been quietly waiting. With the help of the Communists, Kashani might find it possible to take power, either personally or through a stooge. The danger is increased by the indications that while the Shah wishes to see Mossadeh deposed, he has no sympathetic politician at his disposal, possessing sufficient popularity with the people, to put in Mossadeh's place. And that the Communists are ready to act, given what they consider the right moment or opportunity, is illustrated by their offer to Mossadeh to assist him in his fight with the Shah. The present moment may be even more critical for Persia than last year's riots which led Mossadeh to win his dictatorial powers.

## Mossadeh Supporters Seek Sanctuary

### DEMONSTRATIONS IN TEHERAN CONTINUE

Teheran, Mar. 1. The 30 National Front deputies, strongest supporters of Premier Mohammed Mossadeh, have decided to seek sanctuary inside the Majlis, lower house of Parliament, as rival pro-Mossadeh and pro-Shah demonstrations continued in the capital.

Teheran Radio said they will remain in the Majlis until "the nation's will is carried out."

The National Front deputies also wrote to the Shah before the Sunday session of the Majlis, urging him not to regard complacently the activities of Army officers who, they alleged, had since Saturday been endangering "the security of the state and furthering nefarious designs of foreign interests."

The letter assured the Shah that the National Front deputies wanted to preserve and strengthen the Constitution. They complained that the activities of certain officers had already damaged the reputation of the Constitution and the monarchy.

The National Front deputies, whose absence from the Majlis provoked the gathering of a quorum this morning, also sent a letter to the Speaker of the House declaring they would not attend the Majlis unless all their deputy speakers were allowed to take the chair in successive sessions, and not Deputy Zulfikar alone.

Prime Minister Mossadeh had earlier today dismissed his army and police chiefs—General Baharmast, Chief of the General Staff, and Brigadier Afshar, Chief of Police for a month.

The new army chief is a pro-Mossadeh man, General Taghi Milihi. The Majlis was strongly guarded tonight as rival demonstrations roared the city streets, some shouting for Dr Mossadeh and others for the 33-year-old Shah, whose decision to leave the country and then to stay instead, touched off the demonstrations.

**ARMY SPLIT**  
The Iranian Army appeared split by the showdown struggle between the Shah and Premier. Some of his closest associates have recently expressed criticism of his handling of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, and there has been more than one display of passive resistance on the part of the Majlis. By members' refusal to constitute a quorum for debating and voting on resolutions submitted by the Premier, Mossadeh has so far obtained all the votes of confidence he has demanded, but not without a display of reluctance by Parliament, and if, during the next few hours, the pro-monarchical movement should strengthen itself among the rank and file, the Persian Premier would be in considerable danger of defeat. Such a development would immediately present Mullah Kashani, leader of the fanatic Moslem group and friend of the Communists, with the opportunity for which he has been quietly waiting. With the help of the Communists, Kashani might find it possible to take power, either personally or through a stooge. The danger is increased by the indications that while the Shah wishes to see Mossadeh deposed, he has no sympathetic politician at his disposal, possessing sufficient popularity with the people, to put in Mossadeh's place. And that the Communists are ready to act, given what they consider the right moment or opportunity, is illustrated by their offer to Mossadeh to assist him in his fight with the Shah. The present moment may be even more critical for Persia than last year's riots which led Mossadeh to win his dictatorial powers.

## Hundreds Arrested During Hindu Spring Festival

New Delhi, Mar. 1. Police this weekend arrested several hundred people all over India as youths and children celebrated with customary exuberance the two-day Hindu "Holi" festival.

From dawn till midday today gangs of children and young men, in cities and villages throughout the country, gathered at street corners with buckets and syringes to "ambush" cars, cyclists and pedestrians, spraying them with brilliant red, yellow or blue liquid so that by lunch time, all those bold enough to venture out were covered from head to foot in rainbow hues.

In Calcutta about five people were injured in "Holi" brawls and 350 were taken in custody for sprinkling coloured water on unwilling persons.

In Benares 15 people were arrested by the police after a clash between Holi celebrants and non-Hindus in which six persons were injured by stones.

The origin of the Holi festival, which is like a mixture between

## Endeavour To Find Harmonious Policies

Washington, Mar. 2. British and American statesmen will try here this week for harmonious, if not common, foreign policies for the dollar and sterling areas.

Talks are due to open on Wednesday when the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, arrive in Washington.

And for the first time since the war British and American statesmen will be discussing the dollar gap problem with a permanent settlement in mind and not against the background of an emergency sterling crisis.

**FOUR MEASURES**  
Many of the measures which Mr Eden and Mr Butler will urge the United States Government to take to expand trade in the dollar and sterling areas are already declared objectives of the Eisenhower administration. They were listed in President Eisenhower's State of the Union message last month and include: simplification of outdated and over complicated American customs regulations and procedures.

**VISITING SHAH**  
Mr Fatemi said General Baharmast was visiting the Shah when pro-Shah crowds charged Mossadeh's home and, despite orders to leave the Royal Palace, remained there another two hours. According to Fatemi, Baharmast convinced the demonstrators against Mossadeh's "in a plot to overthrow Mossadeh and the government and implement nefarious plans under foreign intrigues."

The chief of the Tehran police, Mahmoud Amini, was also ousted and was replaced by Brigadier Afshar. Supporters of the Shah lifted Amini to their shoulders and shouted "Long live the Shah, death to traitors."

**SECRET SESSION**  
The secret Majlis session last night lasted until the early hours of the morning. Mossadeh demanded support, although Opposition Deputies accused him of trampling on law and order, setting himself up as a dictator and plunging the nation into chaos.

The Majlis was to have met this morning in an open session, but Mossadeh for tactical reasons ordered his supporters not to show up, preventing a quorum.

The 30-man National Front group headed by Mossadeh called on him, in a special letter, to use all the powers at his command to prevent "foreign intrigues" and disorders. Late in the afternoon, the Premier gave the go-ahead signal for the postponed Majlis session. Mossadeh got support from the Tudeh (Communist) Party, which has demanded that the Shah be deposed.—United Press.

The talks this week are part of a stage by stage attempt to move towards a permanent balance of trade between the dollar and sterling areas, and eventually towards conditions in which the pound sterling can be made convertible with the dollar.

Because of the stage by stage plan, no immediate agreement or concrete result is expected from this conference.—Reuter.



EDGAR SANDERS

## Danger Of US Bases In Sweden Explained

Washington, Mar. 1. The Swedish Ambassador, Mr Erik Boheman, said today that if the United States were to establish bases in Sweden, "it might provoke serious counter measures from others."

Discussing Sweden's position in world affairs in a radio interview over a national network, Mr Boheman said Sweden stayed neutral militarily because of her geographical position and her "tradition of keeping out of military so-called entanglements."

"If the Americans were to establish bases in Sweden," he said, "that might provoke serious counter measures from the other side with regard to Finland, which would in itself make our military and strategic situation much more difficult."

Mr Boheman, a guest on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "The Europe Story," said Sweden had been increasing her defence budget since World War II and had "arrived at a fairly good defence establishment—in any case stronger than any other in Europe."

**FULLY EQUIPPED**  
"We can mobilise something like 600,000 men at very short notice, say 48 hours, in our Army and they will be fully equipped—about 20 divisions."

He added that Sweden had a "very effective air force" of 1,000 to 1,200 modern planes, mostly jet fighters manufactured in Sweden, and a Navy which he described as "not very large but very efficient and adapted for our needs."

He said Sweden intended to maintain this force even though it had been a great burden, since "if a major war broke out we would undoubtedly be immediately surrounded by countries involved in war."

**SWEDEN'S POLICY**  
He pointed out that Sweden adhered to a policy of co-operation with other free nations, had joined all United European enterprises, except military pacts and had supplied medical aid to the United Nations forces in Korea.

"We think that with the geographical position we have, our troops had better remain in Sweden," he said.

Asked about attacks on Swedish flying boats and planes over international waters, he said these "unprovoked and unjustified attacks" had "provoked the deepest sentiments in Sweden."

Asked if Swedish planes still flew over these waters, he replied with a shrug, "We continue to do that, but at a slightly faster pace."

## IMPRISONED MAN'S WIFE TO APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

### Implores Acceptance Of Red Offer

London, Mar. 1. The fair-haired wife of a British businessman in a Hungarian gaol said today that she would appeal personally to the government to accept the weird Communist offer to barter him for a Chinese girl Communist captured in Malaya.

Mrs Winifred Sanders, wife of Edgar Sanders, imprisoned business partner of American Robert Vogeler, said she was going to the Foreign Office to implore it to take a chance to free her husband.

"I pray the government will agree," she said. "Surely the exchange can harm no one and may bring happiness to an English home."

Edgar Sanders, a cousin of days," he said. "The answer to that objection is simply to keep our citizens out of reach of the Communists."—United Press.

**ELEPHANT GOES WILD**  
Johannesburg, Mar. 1. An elephant giving the usual Sunday afternoon rides to children, in Johannesburg suddenly went wild today.

The elephant was in company with another in a normal parade when it trembled violently and then tried to get rid of the children on its back. The children were thrown in all directions.

One little girl was pulled to safety by her father from underneath the animal's body.

The elephant later forced its way back to its stable. Only with great difficulty were two children taken from its back. The children suffered superficial scratches only.—France-Press.

## Draft Note Nearly Ready

Cairo, Mar. 1. An authoritative source tonight disclosed that the draft of an Egyptian note asking Britain to evacuate the Suez Canal zone was now virtually completed.

According to this source, the note is to be based on the principle of unconditional evacuation but will contain no objection to temporary employment by Egypt of foreign technicians whose jobs will be to train Egyptian experts in the use of modern equipment.

The source said that the time limits to be given to the British for the evacuation of the Canal Zone by stages were the only question still being studied by officials drafting the note.—France-Press.

**VOGELER'S PROPOSAL**  
New York, Mar. 1. Mr Robert Vogeler, former prisoner of the Hungarian Communists, said today that the United States should offer to spare the lives of the condemned name-spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in return for the freedom of the captive American correspondent, William Oatis.

Mr Vogeler also urged that Britain accept Hungary's offer of trading his former business colleague, Edgar Sanders, for Communist girl sentenced to death in Malaya and that the United States "proceed on the same basis to free Oatis" from his Czechoslovakian gaol.

"We would not be sacrificing any principles by such an offer," said Mr Vogeler, who was released by the United States from a Hungarian prison after being convicted of "espionage" against the satellite government.

"Either we would simply offer to consider clemency if the Communists prove good faith in releasing Oatis. This is a practical kind of negotiation which the Communists must respect."

**LAST CHANCE?**  
Oatis, Associated Press correspondent in Prague, was arrested on a charge of espionage and imprisoned by the satellite Czechoslovakian government. Mr Vogeler said of Hungary's offer: "This offer is a more than possible last chance to save Edgar Sanders. It may be a Communist hint of how we can get Bill Oatis out."

He disagreed with the suggestion that British acceptance of the offer would set a precedent encouraging the Communists to seize the nearest British when they wanted to make some deal.

"There are very few Americans or citizens of any free nation who have any business behind the Iron Curtain these

## Gestapo Chief To Die

Bordeaux, Mar. 1. The wartime chief of the Nazi Gestapo at Paris was sentenced today to die for his part in the reprisal killing of more than 100 French civilians. The court deliberated seven hours and at 4:30 a.m. announced the death sentence for Michael Hambrecht, 63, boss of Parisian headquarters for Central France.

Joseph Kitz, 47, chief adjutant, was given ten years hard labour at Jakob Hansen, 44, adjutant, was acquitted.

Apart from these three defendants, four others were convicted in absentia. One was sentenced to death, the other three to 20 years' hard labour.—United Press.

## CAUGHT IN ERUPTING CRATER

Wellington, Mar. 2. Caught in the crater of the volcano Mount Ngauruhoe just as the mountain erupted, Mr J. H. Malcolm, of the National Park, yesterday escaped a heavy barrage of flying rocks with a badly gashed thumb.

The mountain has been erupting during the past month at more or less frequent intervals, but during a quiescent period Mr Malcolm went up to the crater to investigate.

"The mountain was rumbling all the time," said Mr Malcolm, "and I took photographs from a position in the crater where I could get out quickly. After about 20 minutes there was a big rumbling and a medium shot hurled rocks and ash about 200 feet into the air."

"I took a flying jump over the rim, gliding down the slopes. When I was about a hundred yards from the top, there was a terrific bang and rocks scored hundreds of feet above me. The rain came down for about ten minutes, and one gashed my thumb."

"What put the wind up me more than anything was the hot ash. It was not shelter from it and felt it burning," said Mr Malcolm, recounting his experiences afterwards.—Reuter.

## Shepherds Said Kidnapped

Amman, Mar. 1. The senior Jordanian member of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Azmi Nassasbi, said at a news conference that Israeli soldiers kidnapped shepherds from Jordan territory and killed them.

He said soldiers dragged the shepherds across the Israeli border, shot them and mutilated the bodies. He added that the soldiers carried off 177 goats and sheep.—United Press.

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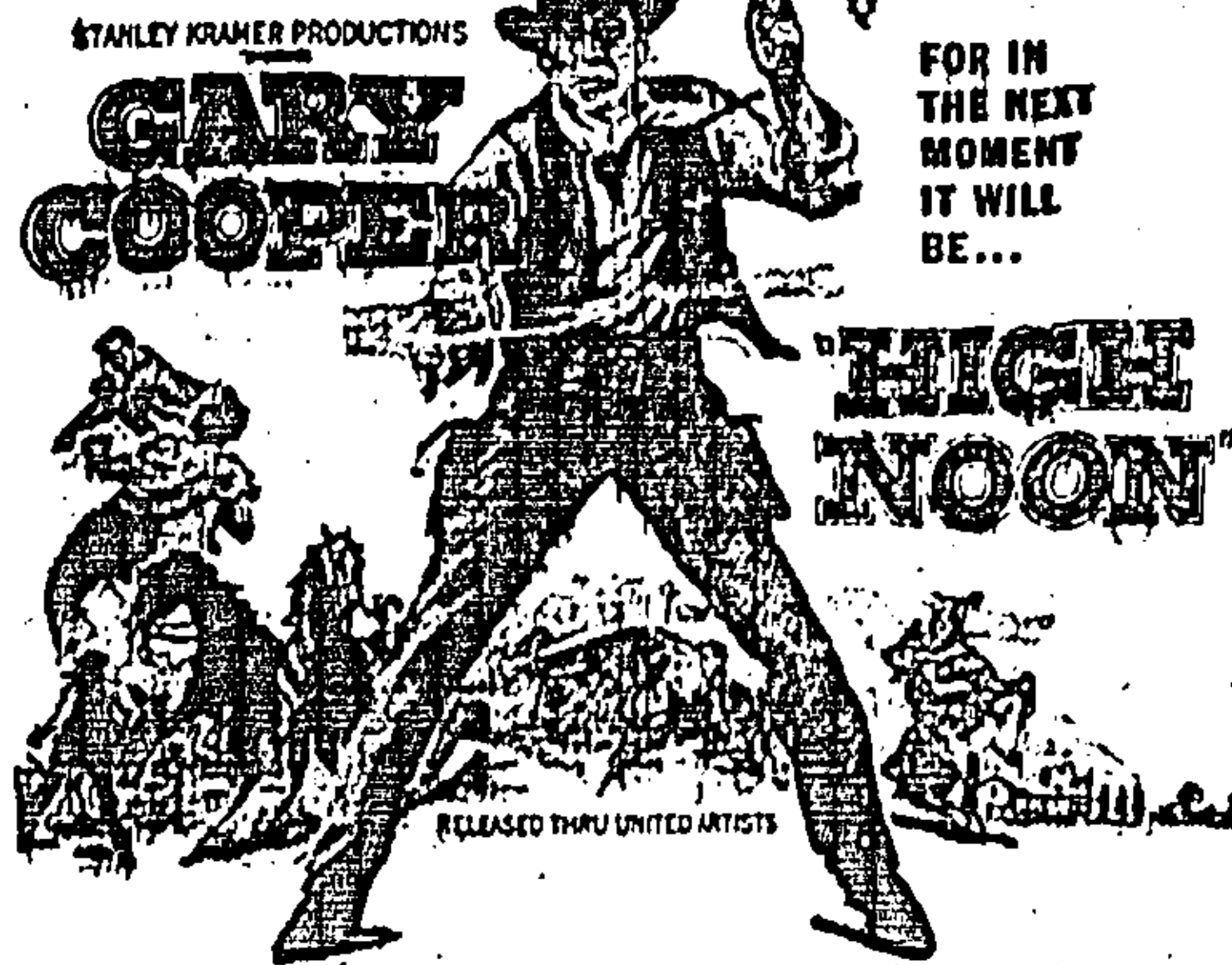


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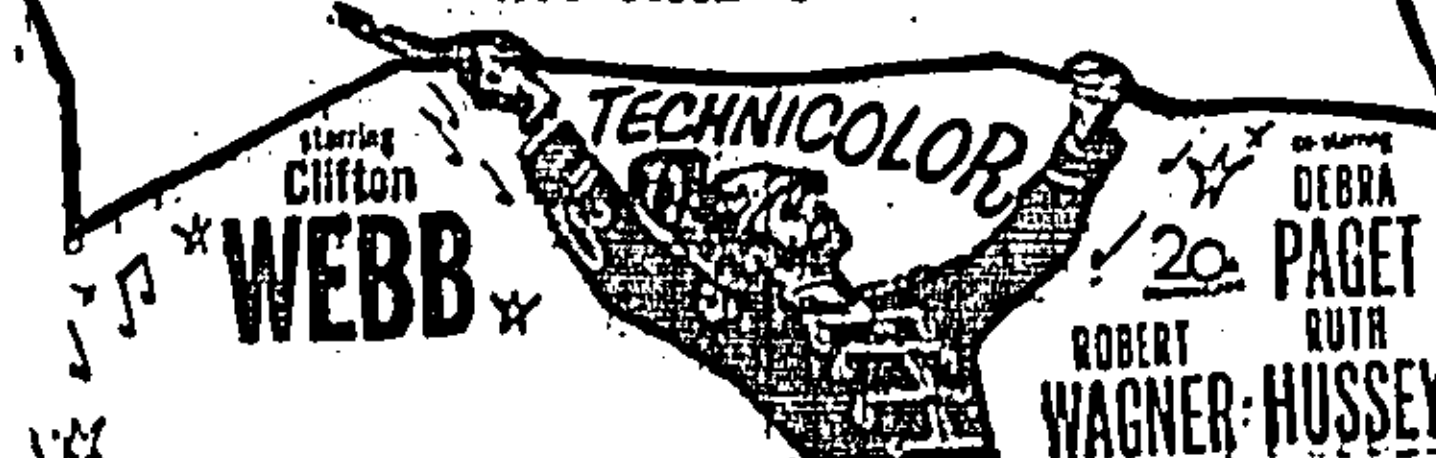
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## Aneurin Bevan In India



Mr Aneurin Bevan, the British Labour leader, who is on a visit to India, meets the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, at New Delhi.—Express Photo.

## A Bomb Radiation Effect On Eyes

Results Of Research In Hiroshima

Washington, Mar. 1.

The danger of partial or complete blindness from atomic bomb radiation appears to be much less than first indicated from early studies at Hiroshima, a Navy medical researcher reports.

Lieutenant Robert M. Sinskey says that new studies by the Government's Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission shows that, while at least 154 persons suffered "radiation cataracts" of the eye from the Hiroshima blast, only a very small percentage of them have so far shown any major loss of vision.

A cataract is a spot in the lens of the eye large enough to obstruct vision. The doctor was talking about the optical effects of radiation rays from a bomb explosion.

These are distinguished from heat waves which also are given off. Two Air Force scientists said meanwhile in San Antonio, Texas, that if you happened to be looking directly at the flash of an atomic bomb explosion, you would probably be blinded by heat waves, even though you were five miles away.

But they added that the chance you would be looking at the exact time and place is less than one in 15,000. Their report did not state whether such blindness would be permanent, but atomic scientists at Washington said that while cases of temporary blindness resulted from heat waves at Hiroshima, there is no proof that anyone suffered permanent loss of vision from the cause.

### NOT INEVITABLE

Dr Sinskey said in an interview that the public needs reassurance regarding cataracts caused by radioactive rays. "The word 'cataract' to the average physician, as well as the layman, connotes severe loss of vision and even blindness," he said.

The evidence to date fails to justify any conclusion that loss of vision is often an inevitable result of an atomic blast, he said. He suggested the public may have been misled by two factors:

1. Early studies at Hiroshima on less than a dozen cases of radiation cataract reported most complained of falling vision.
2. Early scientific reports on radiation cataracts among Hiroshima people dealt only with their occurrence—and did not state to what extent they actually had affected vision, as determined by scientific observation.

### MANY GRADATIONS

Dr Sinskey said the new studies by the Commission covered a large number of cataract cases, showing there can be many gradations, ranging from little or no effect on vision up to very serious disorders.

Dr Sinskey, a medical officer, made the statements in answer to questions about a formal report he submitted to the Navy and the National Research Council.

Describing studies he made on 184 cataract cases at Hiroshima, he said 129 were found to have normal vision and most of the other 55 "serviceable vision."

Only a few, he added, had eye defects that could not be corrected with "eye-glasses," and only two patients had to have operations because of loss of vision due to radiation effects upon the eye.

Little or no change was noted in the size of the cataract formation in most of the patients examined over a three-year period. While three years was not an adequate time to draw definite conclusions, the indications so far were very hopeful.—Associated Press.

# America Planning New Policy In The Middle East

Washington, Mar. 1.

The Eisenhower Administration is reported to be ready to try a new approach in Middle East policy. It involves more attention to Arab countries and less to Israel.

Senior officials are reported convinced this change is necessary if the Western bloc is to counter vastly increased Russian pressure in that area.

The new aim will be to treat all Middle East countries scrupulously alike and to avoid any special aid programme of privileges for Israel.

Under the Democratic Administration, the United States gave the young Jewish Republic more financial and technical aid than all Arab States combined. A total of \$200,510,000 in loans, grants and credits was extended to Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iran and Jordan in the last seven years.

In four years alone Israel was allotted a total of \$276,517,000, much of it in the form of grants appropriated by Congress.

Congress, which traditionally has been partial to Israel, could possibly upset the new policy before it gets started.

### CLASH POSSIBLE

Senator Robert Taft (Republican, Ohio), among others, has been an enthusiastic advocate of aid to Israel in the past.

This could lead to a clash with senior Administration officials, including the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who is known to believe the past Administration's policy toward the Middle East was all wrong. But responsible officials who hope to translate the new policy into action believe they can persuade Congress to view the Middle East in terms of the whole region and not Israel alone.

Their argument will go something like this:

Russia has started a major political and propaganda offensive to win over Arab nations and possibly grab the rich oil fields of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, along with the strategic Suez area.

### BEST HOPE

The best hope in thwarting this plot is to put new drive into the West's stalled plans for creating a Middle East defence alliance which includes most Arab nations. This will be virtually impossible as long as Arab nations continue to believe American policy will always be heavily pro-Israel.

To prove this is false and to persuade the Arab States to spurn Russian overtures, it must be necessary to treat all Middle Eastern States impartially.

Eventually, after the Middle East alliance is a going concern, Israel will be invited to join with all sides linked in a common alliance. It may then be possible to insure Arab-Jewish peace and an effective defence against Russia.—Associated Press.

## Drastic Cuts By Pakistan

Karachi, Mar. 1.

The Pakistan Government tonight announced a new import policy, drastically cutting imports from the dollar area.

The Government has been forced to end its liberal policy on imports by the serious decline in foreign exchange earnings in the past year, especially earnings from jute and cotton, two of Pakistan's main exports.

The Government is now banning the import from dollar areas of cars (except certain special types), motor cycles, building and engineering materials, engineering equipment, chemicals, radios, electrical equipment, iron-work, surgical equipment, explosives, cotton, wool, silk and many other items.

All these goods are only a list of 200 items which may be imported, under licence, from non-dollar areas and Japan.—Reuter.

## "Brotherhood Week" Off To Bad Start

Berlin, Mar. 1.

Habbi Peter Levinsohn, head of West Berlin's Jews, today walked out of a meeting of Christians and Jews here which opened a "Week of Brotherhood."

He said afterwards he felt insulted by the opening speech by a Protestant, Dr. G. Jacob.

Rabbi Levinsohn said: "Dr Jacob spoke in an arrogant and tactless manner. He asserted that brotherhood could exist among Christians only. But in a condescending tone he added that Christians could take a brotherly attitude towards Jews."

The "Week of Brotherhood" was organized by the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation. Similar brotherhood weeks are being held in other countries, including Britain, Canada, France and the United States.—Reuter.

## FRENCH PREMIER'S WARNING

Defence Pact Must Be Ratified

Setif, Algeria, Mar. 1.

The French Premier, M. Rene Mayer, today urged ratification of the European Army treaty as the best means to assure Western Europe's efficient defence and the only chance to prevent the rebirth of German militarism.

In a major foreign policy speech, the Radical Socialist Premier declared that the Western Allies had decided to fight any eventual Russian aggression as far to the East as possible and he saw no other way of assuring the Continent's defence but by integrating German soldiers into the Allied armies.

M. Mayer warned that rejection of the European Army treaty by the National Assembly would create mistrust abroad and leave France alone to face grave dangers.

He attacked "sterile" criticism of the EDC, which, he said, offered no substitute for the controversial pact.

"In the event of aggression of totalitarian countries, it is the battle of Europe that will decide the fate of North Africa," he said.

"This battle of Europe will decide the future of the free world. The Atlantic allies' plans call for efficient defence of the Continent. This means it will be defended as far to the East as possible."—United Press.

## Lady Mountbatten Ends Visit

New Delhi, Mar. 1.

Lady Mountbatten left by Comet jet tonight for London after a month's stay as the personal guest of Prime Minister Nehru to recuperate from pneumonia.

Lady Mountbatten, who was looking much sicker after her stay, was seen on the plane at the airport by Mr. Nehru.—Reuter.

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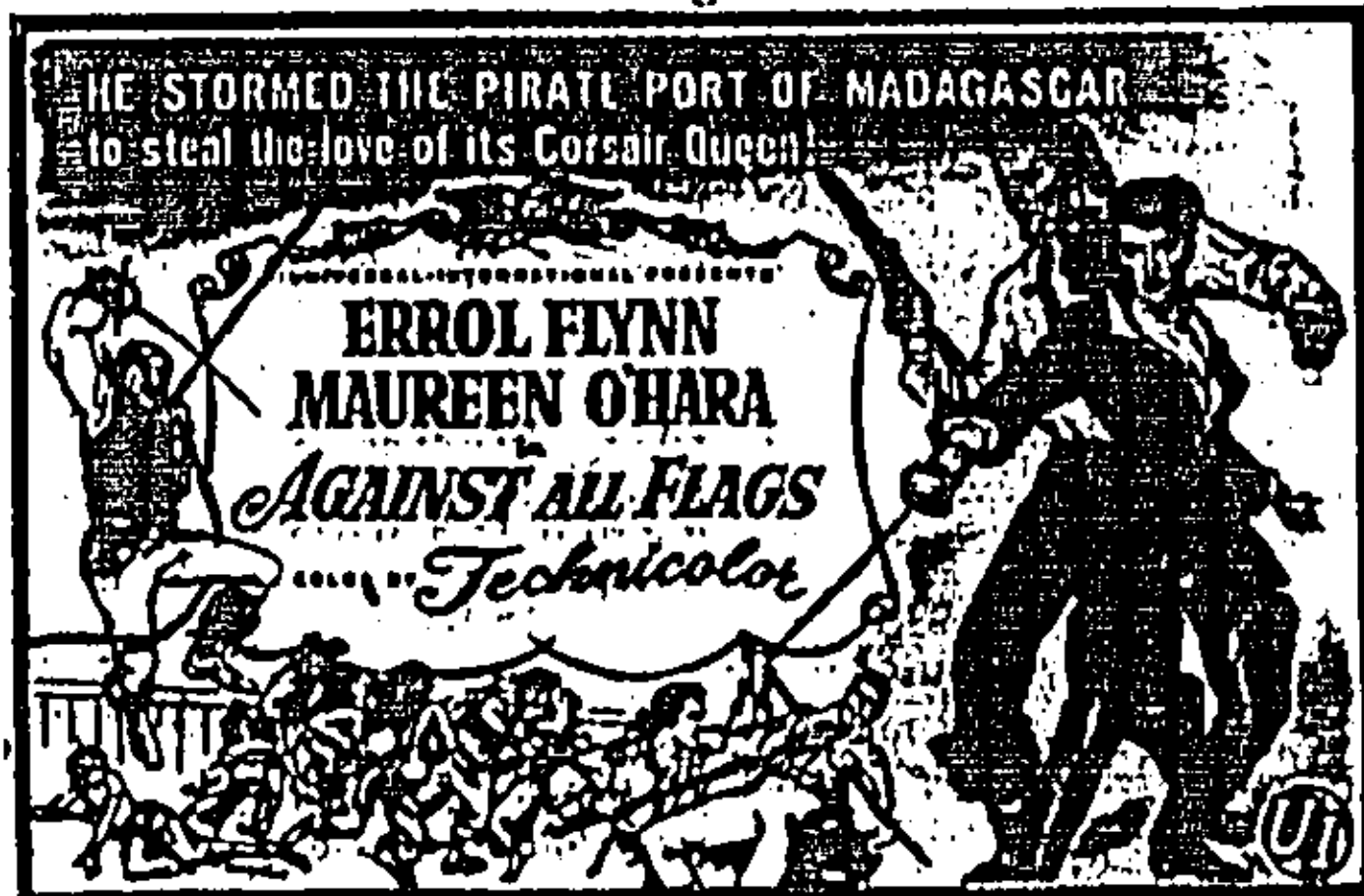
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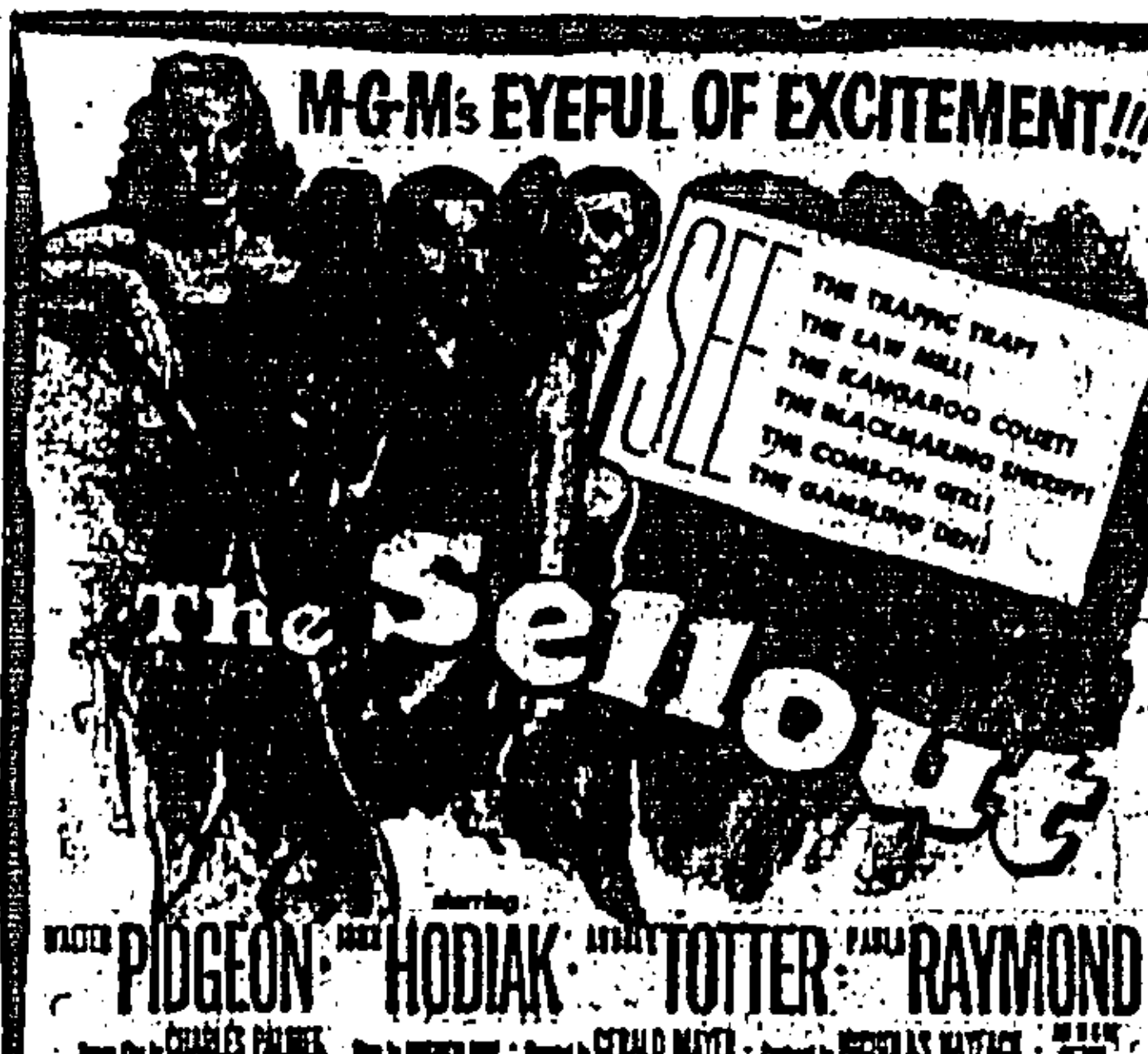
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# "BIG TWO" TALKS HIGHLY UNLIKELY

Washington, Mar. 1.

Surprise has been expressed in Government circles here at the wave of speculation which surges through the free world every time the possibility of a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting or some other "break" in the cold war is mentioned at official level.

Some foreign policy experts think Western political leaders and newspaper editorialists ought to know better.

To suggest that such reaction occurred this past week after President Eisenhower's non-committal remarks to the Press on a Stalin meeting suggests an atmosphere of expectancy exists—a widespread feeling that there is now a sound basis for a major change in the course of world events.

According to these experts such feeling—if it is real—is grounded on nothing so far as the United States is concerned. They pointed out the outline of global policy of the new American Administration has emerged although few concrete moves have yet been made.

The Eisenhower Government is prepared to launch a new "tough" policy in the Far East aimed at ending the Korean war and tipping world power balance in favour of the West. In other critical areas of world conflict, Western Europe and the Middle East, the new Administration is dedicated to strengthening and consolidating the positions of those countries which remain in the camp of the free nations.

To experienced foreign policy analysts these Russian policies appear to be grounded on the premise that the first task of the United States is to improve the free world's strategic position in the continuing cold war and not to seek an end of the East-West struggle by some dramatic political or military coup.

## NO SOLID BASIS

In view of the stress laid by Administration spokesmen on the time and effort that world responsibilities will require, of the American people, President Eisenhower and his advisers appear also to be assuming that the Soviet Union is not likely to bargain away easily any of the political or strategic advantages it acquired between 1945 and the stalemate of the Korean war.

To those observers the President's Press conference comment on a meeting with Stalin seemed similar to what former President Truman had to say on the subject from time to time over the past two years. Mr. Eisenhower said he would be willing to meet the Russian leader under appropriate circumstances providing there appeared something to be gained from the encounter. Since there is scarcely any sign that Russian and American diplomats are feeling out each other on a possible top-level conference the assumption here is the President does not see any

solid basis existing now for a talk with Stalin.

It is conceded that the Soviets appear to be making some beckoning gestures in the direction of the New United States Administration. Moscow Radio and other Soviet propaganda organs refrained from heaping the personal abuse on President Eisenhower that was the lot of his predecessors. And diplomats report that Russian manners improved recently on the social circuit here. As if by direction, Communist diplomats have been taking pains to emphasise that Stalin's Christmas Day Press statement, in which he contemplated a possible meeting with President Eisenhower, was a very important declaration.

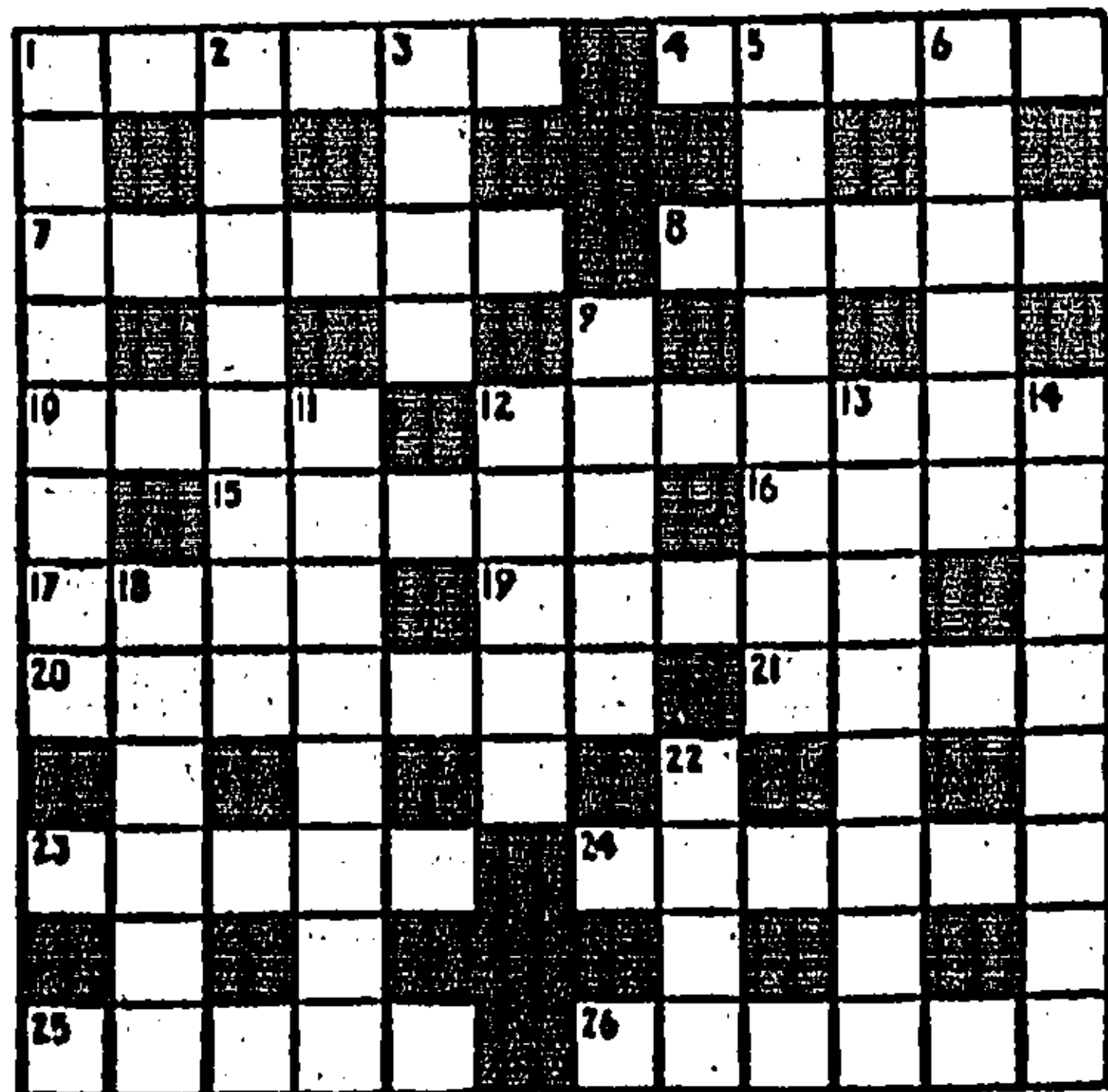
American officials, however, are inclined to believe that the Russian words are directed to a lesser objective than a general East-West settlement. They suspect the Kremlin propaganda line is intended to strengthen the impression widely held in Western Europe that it is no longer so urgently necessary to drive ahead with the painful tasks of building up military defences and remaking the economic and political map of Europe.

They said the decline in the sense of urgency over the past year is believed to be partly responsible for the delays and doubts about the European Army project in France and Germany and the tendency to stretch out the NATO defence build-up. These officials said the collapse of NATO and the European Defence Community would unquestionably be joyous news in the Kremlin.—United Press.

## Clown Rejects Red Offer

Berlin, Mar. 1.—Danish clown Charlie Rivel has turned down an offer to appear in the Soviet sector of Berlin after he finishes his West Berlin tour. "I will not take part in a propaganda show and I will not allow my name to be used for Communist propaganda," he said.—United Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Haphazard (6).
  - 4 Upset (5).
  - 7 Vegetable (6).
  - 8 Substantial (5).
  - 9 Wander (4).
  - 10 Rosta (7).
  - 15 Sum (5).
  - 16 Sharp (4).
  - 17 Smooth (4).
  - 20 Wishes for earnestly (7).
  - 21 Unintentionally (4).
  - 23 Lure (5).
  - 24 Continent (6).
  - 25 Echo open (6).
  - 26 Lustrous (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Came back (8).
  - 2 Tells (6).
  - 3 Fail to include (4).
  - 5 Advanced (8).
  - 6 Hang around (6).
  - 9 Zones (5).
  - 11 Prefects (8).
  - 12 Flattened (6).
  - 13 Greeting ceremoniously (8).
  - 14 Reasonable (6).
  - 16 Superficial covering (6).
  - 22 At a distance (4).

**SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 3 Abstract, 6 Rattle, 9 Turnover, 11 Competitor, 12 Peel, 13 Debar, 18 Dolce, 19 Fund, 22 Repeated, 24 Presided, 25 League, 26 Serpents. Down: 1 Trick, 2 Stern, 3 Altered, 4 Beat, 5 Taps, 6 Agreed, 7 Toddle, 10 Modal, 14 Bored, 15 Recedes, 16 Grope, 17 Career, 20 Flog, 21 Edges, 22 Ruck, 23 Peil.

## Queen Watches Race Meeting



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh (in soft hat in background) watching the race for the Coronation Cup from a Land Rover during the United Services Point-to-Point at Larkhill, Salisbury.—Central Press.

## Berlin Mayor Says Reds Are Worried

Berlin, Mar. 1.

Mayor Ernst Reuter declared today he doubted if the Russians ever could seal off West Berlin properly to stem the flow of refugees from the Eastern zone. Moreover, the Mayor asserted, he feels that the Westward trek of valuable manpower from the Communist zone is worrying the Russians.

He made his comments to 33 American editors and publishers who arrived here last night on their first leg of a European tour.

Herr Reuter said: 1—There are signs that the Soviet zone and the East sector of Berlin intend a series of harassing measures out of revenge for West German partnership in European defence. But he did not believe blockade would result.

2—The flow of refugees, expected to hit more than 5,000 this week-end alone, is unprecedented for the future, but would continue in spite of minor or major measures as long as Germany is split.

3—West Berlin is slowly losing its unemployment problem by exports despite the refugees and exports to reduce the number of jobless from the present 258,000 to 210,000 or 220,000 in the next several months.

**FRIGHTFUL LOSS**  
Only 14 per cent of the 60,000 refugees who fled the Communist east this year are too old to work, the Mayor declared.

"This means a frightful loss of manpower for the Soviet zone and I am sure the Russians are worrying seriously about it. In 1940, we heard that all East Germans would be Communist in 10 years. Here it is seven years and they are less Communist now than they were then."

Herr Reuter said West Berlin's anti-Communist attitude has helped in this direction and that his people, like London in the 1940 blitz, have proved they can take it, despite isolation. The Berliner, he added, is prepared to continue to take it.—Associated Press.

## Next Attempt On Everest

Katmandu, Mar. 1.—The advance party of the British Everest expedition are recruiting nearly 300 Nepalese porters to carry equipment to Namche Zabor, a village in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Charles Evans and Alfred Gregory of the advance party, who arrived here on Saturday, received the first consignment of the expedition's luggage, which arrived by plane today. The rest is coming by ship with six members of the expedition, who reached Bombay on Saturday. They were to leave for Katmandu by train today.

Colonel John Hunt, the leader, who should have arrived by plane in Delhi today, was delayed for 24 hours in Buxa because of engine trouble. The entire team will meet here next Saturday, to throw up final plans.—Associated Press.

## New Drug May Defeat The Malaria Menace

Washington, Mar. 1.

The United States Army held out more hope today that research work and tests with a new drug might mean a major achievement in the war against malaria.

The drug, Daraprim, was first developed and tested by a British firm at its New York research laboratories.

The army said volunteers among the inmates at the Federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, were used as human guinea pigs. They were given the drug and deliberately infected by malarial mosquitoes and none showed any signs of the disease.

A malaria-infected African village was completely cleared of the disease by the use of Daraprim, the army said. But the announcement of these achievements was coupled with a warning that further tests of the drug were still needed.—Reuter.

## EMIGRANTS' BROADCAST

Munich, Mar. 1.

Radio Liberation, a new transmitter operated by anti-Communist emigrants from Russia, beamed its first broadcast today across the Iron Curtain. It is broadcast, intended primarily for the Soviet peoples, will consist of news and comments about economic and political issues. The radio will also tell the Soviet peoples of the ideas and work of their countrymen now living in exile.

Controlling organisation of Radio Liberation is the co-ordination centre for the fight against Bolshevism comprising Russians, Ukrainians and other nationality groups. It has financial and technical backing from the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia with headquarters in New York.—Reuter.

## 'CURED' PATIENT TURNS KILLER

Tokyo, Mar. 1.

Japanese police said today that a 30-year-old man, just released from a mental hospital in Central Honshu, ran amok on Thursday, killing three persons and injuring his mother.

Police authorities said the killer had been a patient in the Mikawa Mental Hospital, and had been released only the day before as completely cured.—Reuter.

# Improving Situation In SE Asia But Red Menace Unbeaten LONDON ANALYSIS OF POSITION

London, Mar. 1.

Latest authoritative reports from British sources indicate that Communist violence in Burma, Malaya and the Philippine Islands has abated during the past 12 months and that the situation in South-East Asia has improved since December 1951.

Potentially, however, the situation is as dangerous as ever, according to official estimates.

The problem before the Western Allies in South-East Asia now is:

For the past four years, Communists have followed a policy of violence with civil war in Indo-China, revolt in Burma and Indonesia, and violence in Malaya. Are they still going to concentrate on violent methods of trying to achieve their end?

Or are they going to change their tactics and lay more emphasis on the "peaceful" and "constitutional" methods of underground subversion through infiltration of trade unions and by increased propaganda?

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, has stated that in some countries the Communists were most dangerous when they were pretending to be good and useful citizens.

How the long-term problem will finally be solved is still not fully clear. But it is definite that the Western Allies, particularly Britain and France, will not rest until they suppress Communist violence in the area. South-East Asia, rice bowl of the world, a vast granary, rich in mineral and other resources and a vital strategic area, has known no lasting peace during the last 15 years.

## MORE ACUTE

Its some 100,000,000 inhabitants of various races, religions and cultures were peacefully tilling their soil, sowing paddy, tapping rubber and plying their myriad agricultural trades when Japan invaded them shortly after her defeat at Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

The people of the area had little respite after the end of the Japanese occupation in 1945 because they were faced with a new menace: the Communists in their midst had seized much of the war material left behind by the Japanese, organised themselves into guerrilla armies and declared their own "civil wars" against the post-war constitutional governments.

Today, the Communist menace threatens the area even more acutely, for the victory of Mao Tse-tung in the civil war against Chiang Kai-shek has brought the power of the Peking Government to the

frontiers of Burma and French Indo-China.

The Western Allies, on the morrow of peace after a six-year World War, found South-East Asia an economically impoverished area, with the Communists and their fellow travellers making every effort to gain power through disruption and unstable conditions.

France today is, with the help of the Associated States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, waging a relentless war against the Vietminh forces led by the Communist-trained Ho Chi-minh.

**DJAKARTA ANXIOUS**  
Britain is also heavily involved with forces, aircraft, material and money in Malaya where General Sir Gerald Templer is trying to wipe out the Communist bandits from their jungle hideouts.

Burma, since she became a Republic in January 1948, has been torn with civil strife in which the Communist insurgents have partly straddled themselves across a large section of the Irrawaddy Valley, north of Rangoon.

Only Siam, sandwiched between south-east Burma, west Indo-China and north Malaya, has had freedom from internal Communist disturbances during the harassing post-war years.

But even for this country, which has troops fighting with the United Nations forces in Korea, the Communist danger lurks on her frontiers. Indonesia, formerly the Dutch Indies, cut off from the main South-East Asian land mass by the Malacca Straits, also feels the impact of Communist thought and movements which have swept across the area. Her Government has declared herself to be "neutral" in the East-West conflict. But it is known to be anxious about the development of any possible large-scale Communist menace in Sumatra or Java.

## ECONOMIC ANGLE

In the greater part of South-East Asia, the threads of Communist organisations and activities can be traced to the loosely assimilated Chinese minorities, which total millions. The Western powers, and the Asian Commonwealth nations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, realise that there can be no final peace in South-East Asia unless the economy of the region is saved from the two threats of falling production and rising birth rate, and the living standards of the millions of peasants improved. Britain and the Commonwealth countries have launched the £1,800 million Sterling six-year Colombo Plan for the economic development of both South and South-East Asia.

The United States and world aid organisations have also spent millions of dollars on rehabilitating agriculture and industry, building roads and railways, spreading education and improving the living conditions of the illiterate masses.

But while the slow work of bringing comparative prosper-

ty to South-East Asia continues, the interested Western nations have still to contain Communism in the region.

France and Britain have now for seven years been "holding the red line". They have thus achieved in this area what the United Nations set out to do in Korea, except that the long-drawn out fighting and the confused nature of the indigenous alliances have tended to make their efforts "forgotten ones" in the eyes and ears of the "free world".

The vital importance of suppressing Communism in South-East Asia, however, can only be realised if an evaluation could be made of the economic, strategic and moral losses which could accrue to the "free world" if Communists were to rule this region.

Britain and France are fully aware that if the Communists win in South-East Asia, then not only will the free world's trade and strategic lines of communications be disrupted but it would become practically impossible to remove the shadow of the hammer and sickle from the rest of Asia.—Reuter.

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8. S. Mark of the Kanga

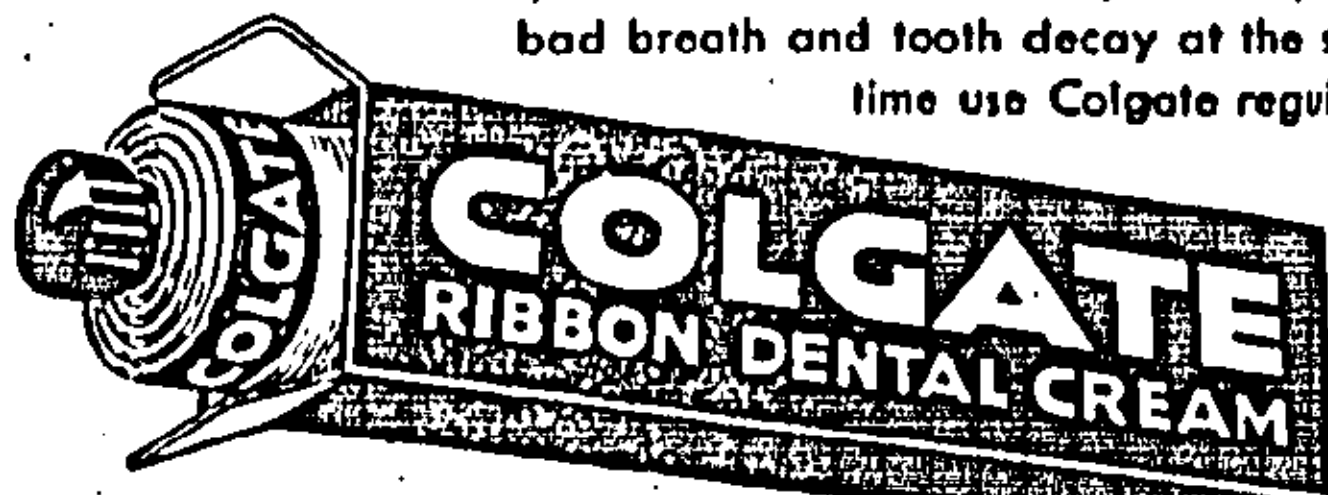


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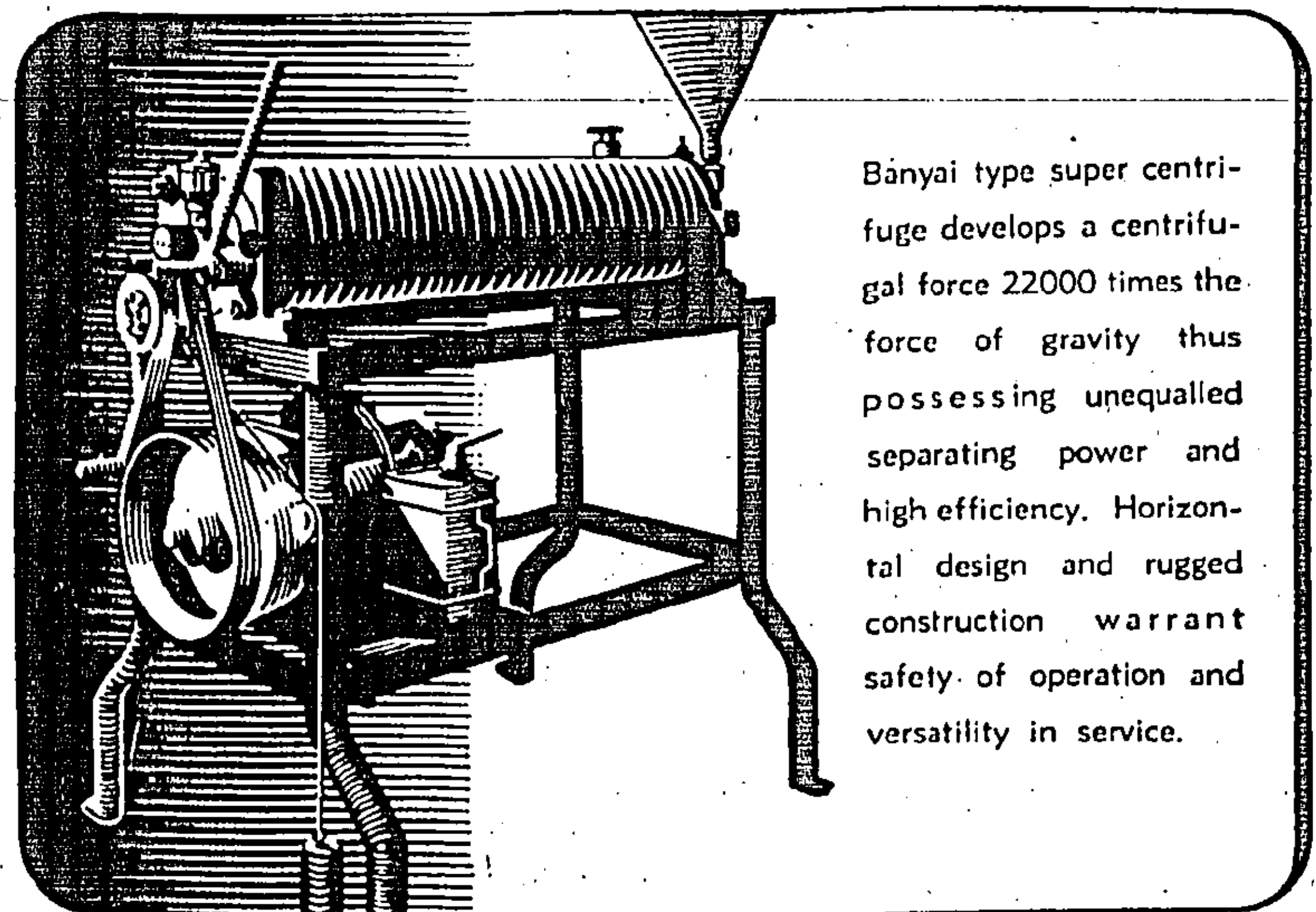
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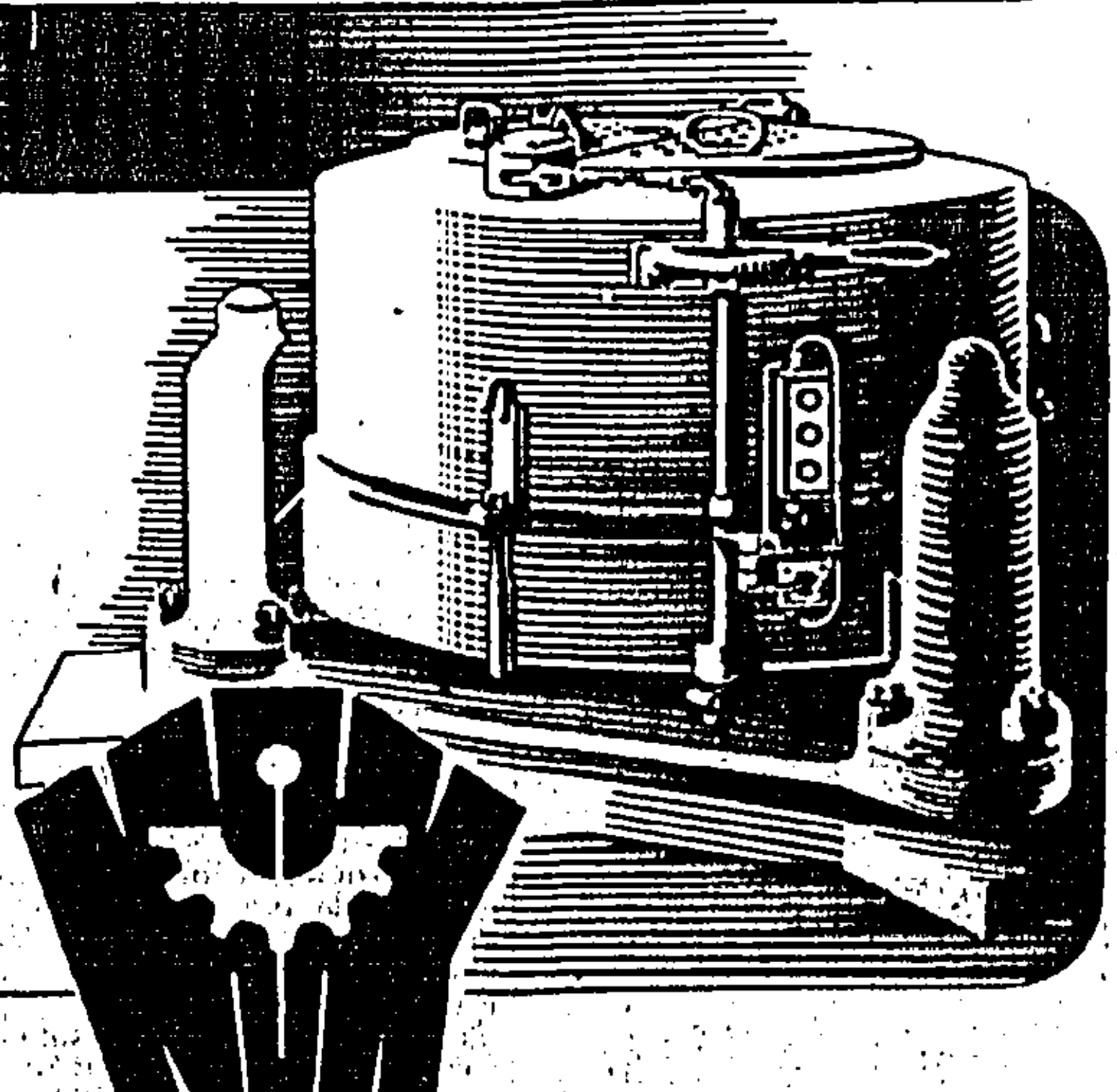
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## ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF FORMOSA'S SECRETS

# Inside Chiang's Island Stronghold



By CHARLES FOLEY  
Foreign Editor of the Daily Express (London)

So this is it. Half-way round the world from London, three days and nights of flying from Washington, and here I am on Formosa—the embattled Pacific island of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Explosions rend the air. Across the dust-filled square troops clatter. There is the flash of weapons. The shrill sound of Free China's anthem echoes back.

The soldiers salute their flag, the fire-crackers salute the Chinese New Year, and everyone salutes the generalissimo.

Everyone, that is, except the British. Britain will still have none of Chiang Kai-shek. In spite of his bold pledge to get back on to the mainland of Red China with 555,000 men, the British will not even recognise his Government in this stronghold of Formosa.

I felt the shock in Washington when we protested against President Eisenhower's decision to let Chiang Kai-shek attack and invade Red China to his heart's content.

Americans could scarcely credit our objections. "But why?" they said. "Who's fighting who?"

**Temper Strained**  
When I reached San Francisco a few days later they were cheering Chiang's naval and marine chiefs who had arrived to talk over the next stage—blockade or blockade of the mainland, which should it be?

Mr Eden said it should be neither. Temper was strained. Would Britain frustrate every move to make the Reds let go in Korea?

Shipped one critic: "Our alliance is not worth the paper it is written on. If we are to have monkey wrenches thrown into all our policies."

American strategists spelled it out like this: "Formosa is the headquarters of Free China. It is about the size and shape of Southern England and lies alongside Red China just as England lies alongside the Continent."

"Chiang Kai-shek is Free China's Churchill. He has survived a Dunkirk, reorganised his army, and wants to go in for the second round. All he asks from us are the tools to finish off the job."

"Another thing, Formosa is at the centre of our great arc of defence stretching from Tokyo to Singapore."

It is big enough to support Chiang's army of 555,000, small enough to be easily run near enough to China to serve as an aircraft-carrier and a base for attack. Formosa is a honey.

### More Dismay

BRITAIN'S resistance to the new idea of Chiang Kai-shek invading the mainland caused all the more dismay because Formosa had become merged into the American vision of a host of Asian armies lining up on the side of the Allies.

In newspapers and speeches the dream gained substance: Japan, the Philippines, Malaya, Siam, Burma, India, China—should raise levies to a total which would match Red China's army of 5,000,000 without the need of further manpower from the West.

And here was Britain blocking the first stage of this dynamic policy which could transform the world situation almost overnight.

A high-ranking British diplomat gave me the opinion which he had offered to Mr John Foster Dulles, America's new Secretary of State, when the crisis was blowing up.

He told Mr Dulles: "Chiang Kai-shek is a dictator and a discredited dictator at that. He

### Grave Warning

BUT it may be asked what harm is there in letting Chiang make the attempt? My friend uttered this grave warning.

"Even American resources are not inexhaustible. To equip Chiang for a day on the mainland will mean an immense diversion of effort."

"We need all the jet planes, guns, and ships that we can find to break the Korean deadlock, to rescue Indo-China and to build up our strength in Europe."

"Formosa, if Chiang has his way, will distort the whole pattern of our world strategy."

Mr Dulles listened with a wry smile. He indicated that he

considered this view of Chiang out of date. In the last four years Formosa had been transformed and Chiang's army remodelled.

It was too bad the British did not have relations with Chiang's Government so that they could see for themselves.

Another painful point. On the issue of recognising Chiang as China's lawful ruler, the English-speaking Dominions follow America, which recognises him, instead of Britain, which does not.

And so now when Britain is pressing to join the ANZUS Council for Pacific Defence, Australia and New Zealand have a further reason to believe that their strategic interests are more closely identified with the U.S. than with the Mother-Country.

One day, they fear, Red China, allied to Russia, may follow Japan's wartime path across the ocean. Then a strong and friendly Formosa will be vital.

And as one flies the southern route of the Pacific it is easy to understand this determination that any future war shall be fought close to the aggressors' territory.

From Pearl Harbour, where an American fleet was sunk by the Japanese one Sunday morning, from Wake Island, that coral speck where smashed Jap tanks still stand outside the airfield, from General MacArthur's tragic fortress of Corregidor in the Philippines.

### Stranded Shark

MY last step before landing in Formosa was at Okinawa, a flowery Japanese island which the Americans are building into a Pacific Gibraltar. My next step will be Hongkong.

Between these two, stranded like a shark between pilot fish which cannot agree where to go

next, lies this great problem island of Formosa.

Mr Dulles told me that if I came with an open mind, I should make some remarkable discoveries.

I think his forecast will be fulfilled.

### TOMORROW

THE second despatch from Charles Foley—Chiang's Headline Army goes underground.

## POCKET CARTOON By OSBERT LANCASTER



"Well, if you're still wondering why poor Celia turned out the way she did just take a look at these horrid modern, cave-paintings."

R. M. MacCOLL

emerges, somewhat shaken, from a film that has tried to shake off the cobwebs

# A pfennig's worth of menace (VINTAGE) 1920

SOON after the first World War there was shown in English cinemas a German film, made in 1920, called "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari."

"A masterpiece!" said the experts. And it is as a masterpiece that it has been fled away.

"Caligari" has lately been dusted off again, and, eager to see how the good doctor might comport himself in modern conditions, I went the other night to attend his consulting-room. I have, alas, to report that the years have not dealt too kindly with him.

Before I start filling you in on the story I have to explain that, because some of the principal characters are unbalanced, the settings are exceedingly odd.

They were designed by three men of fertile imagination named Walter Reimann, Walter Roehrig and Hermann Warm.

This trio of pranksters, paint-brush in hand, set out (it says in the programme note) "to create a neurotic tension demanded by the script."

The result is that if you are shown a shot of a police station interior, the desk-sergeant is perched on a stool ten feet high.

All right. Now, with Willie Hamelster cranking the camera and Robert Weine directing, we first find two pallid figures sitting in a dismal grove. It's the Ancient Mariner technique, sure enough, and one of these characters looks for all the world as if he wants to think of a good excuse for getting away from there. But the other one, youthful Francis, played by Frederick Feher, is determined to tell him the whole long story.

But hardly has Francis got into stride, than he starts, and gestures convulsively towards where a female figure is advancing unseeing.

This is Jane (Lil Dagover), and what with her flowing white robes, blankly staring eyes, and huge black eye shadowing, she resembles nothing so much as a No. 3 touring company's Lady Macbeth sleep-walking.

As she passes a capitan is flung on to the screen. It is evidently Francis speaking, for he says: "My fiancée!" an explanation which, I regret to state, was received with laughter from the audience.

With Francis still narrating (silently, of course, but with many a sweeping gesture) we flash back to this sorry started poor Jane on this sorry road...

In a charming little Alpine township, Francis has an idyllic friendship with young Alan (Hans von Twardowski). That both youths are madly in love with pretty Jane, a local magnate's daughter, matters not.

But stay. To the local fair comes shambling a sinister figure—a sinister figure—Dr Caligari (Werner Krauss) accompanied by his cabinet.

(For some doctors, small black bags. For others, like Caligari, huge coffin-shaped cabinets. This, you appreciate, was long before the nationalised Health Service.)

Caligari is quite a sight. He wears a tall, old-fashioned hat, peers at the world with a loathsome expression and invites the villagers to enter his booth at the fair.

Once inside, the honest burghers soon start wishing that they had spent their pennies on the Flat Lady instead. For the doctor flips open his cabinet to reveal none other than our old friend Conrad Veidt. But far from being the Veidt of later years.

Achtung! It is ein stringbean-like Veidt—so long, so slender! Und, does black tights! Vero did unzer Connie pinch dem?

Doc Caligari explains that Veidt, who passes under the name of Cesare, is a somnambulist and will accurately answer any question put to him. At the sound of H.M.V. Cesare flutters his luxuriant eyelashes and moves from the cabinet. At this the young Alan rushes to the stage, eager to pose the first inquiry. "Tell me," he cries, "how long have I to live?" Cesare wastes no words. "Until dawn tomorrow," he returns.

So the Terror begins. Alan is murdered in his bed. Jane is spirited away by Cesare. Francis is in pursuit. Cesare drops the girl. Caligari slips off to a handy lunatic asylum. He is the Herr Direktor.

From then on it is a question of who will persuade whom about who is mad. First Francis wins, then Caligari wins.

Fade-out, with close-up of asylum director Caligari looking as kindly as formerly he seemed demonic. The tickle character who had to listen to the whole thing in the grove has meanwhile made his exit, looking thoroughly confused. And who's to blame him?

Final programme quote: "The film was a 'novel' a financial success, yet in spite of this, it founded a whole school of film-making in Germany." Three hoes for the doc!

Brh! Here I go off to the Arctic

So Wicksteed thought, but...

# I SURVIVE— ONLY JUST

All our kit was ditched in the Atlantic

THERE'S a hold-up in the great Wicksteed-RAF Arctic Survival Expedition to Canada and Alaska.

It has been postponed because most of our 1,700 lb. of survival kit is now at the bottom of the Atlantic.

And if it hadn't been for some nifty surviving ourselves we'd all be down there with it.

We started off all right from Arctic England. The first stop was to be the Azores and the next one Ottawa. But 500 miles out, one of the four engines of our Hastings transport gave up and we had to head back home.

### No worries

THE time was then 12.25 p.m. and the five wing-commanders, the three flight-lieutenants, the flying-officer, the warrant officer, and the four sergeants all told civilian Wicksteed there was nothing whatever to worry about.

Planes like this fly on three engines nearly as well as on four and in a couple of hours we'd be down at St Eval in Cornwall. It would then be only a question of surviving till the bar opened and all would be well.

Well, that's what they said. All the same the Wicksteed finger-locks came in for some biting, and the minutes passed so slowly it was agony to look at the Wicksteed watch.

Then at 13.45 when we were still 270 miles from land a second engine failed, and all those jokes about survival didn't seem funny any more.

The radio operator sent out the SOS, and those of us with nothing to do sat in our seats with our thoughts.

From 13,000ft. we dropped to 5,000, then 4,000, then 3,000, and

still we were losing height. We came through the clouds and saw the unpleasant Atlantic below.

For one awful moment I thought we were on fire as well. There seemed to be a plume of smoke streaming from the port wing. But it was the petrol being jettisoned. We got rid of four tons in 2½ minutes, but still we couldn't keep height.

"Throw out the luggage and stores," came the order from up in front. There was a great roar as wind as the door in the side was opened and the boys started pushing things out.

The first case crashed into the tail and made a hole in it, so the chaps lay flat on their tummies and shoved the cases downwards to make them fall clear.

We were down to 400ft. when the order came through to loosen collars and ties and prepare for ditching.

There were 40ft. waves on the sea and the wind was 35 knots. So there wasn't much chance, and everyone knew it.

The boys were still pushing stuff out of the door. Away went the warrant officer's tool box with all the kit he had collected in 20 years with the R.A.F.

Away went the axes, the ice picks, and the cases of Arctic food. They were just going to start on our personal baggage when the order came from the pilot: "Close the door. We are maintaining height."

### Comfort

A FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT with a curling black moustache came down the gangway, and in the best traditions of the BOAC stewardesses comforted us with the news that our exact position was known, and rescue planes were out.

But we were 200 miles from the Scillies and the order to stand by for ditching still stood. I couldn't take my eyes off the beauty little escape exit through which I would have to go. It didn't seem big enough to me.



by BERNARD WICKSTEED

here he is wearing his cold-weather hood—not needed for the moment.

The fellow in the next seat was stuffing spare socks and gloves under his Mac West and I started to do the same. Then I threw them away again because they made me so fat I was sure I'd get stuck going out.

### Happy landing

WE sweated it out for an hour like this till the cheerful flight-lieutenant with the moustache came back and told us we were only 15 minutes flying time from the Scillies and that as we used up petrol we were slowly gaining height.

One of the searching aircraft found us as we came up to the Bishops Light and stayed overhead relaying our radio signals that were weak because we flew so low.

Over the Scillies the two surviving engines were going so strong that instead of crash-landing on the tiny St Mary's airfield, as planned, we staggered on, with our escort to St Eval. We landed there in one piece at 15.22.

That's why I am now surviving comfortably in front of my fire at home instead of in Canada—or on the Atlantic.

(London Express Service)















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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"PAKHOT"	Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	10 a.m. 4th Mar.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	3 p.m. 4th Mar.	
"POYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 8th Mar.	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th Mar.	
"YOHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Meneas	10 a.m. 10th Mar.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	3 p.m. 11th Mar.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 13th Mar.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 15th Mar.	
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 15th Mar.	
Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"POYANG"	Sibu	5th Mar.	
"HANYANG"	Kobe	7th Mar.	
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	7th Mar.	
"YOHOW"	Kobe	8th Mar.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 9th Mar.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10th Mar.	

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPIING"	Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	6th Mar.	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	20th Mar.	
"CHANGTE"	Japan	24th Mar.	
"TAIPIING"	Sydney & Melbourne	24th Mar.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIPIING"	Australia & Manila	In Port	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	16th Mar.	
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	20th Mar.	
"TAIPIING"	Japan	22nd Mar.	

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.			
"PELUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Mar.	
"MENTOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.	
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	14th Mar.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Mar.	
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Apr.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.	

## Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails			
G. "ALCINOUS"	Liverpool	10th Mar.	
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	10th Mar.	
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	10th Mar.	
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	10th Mar.	
G. "LAOMEDON"	do	27th Mar.	
G. "ANCHISE"	3rd Mar.	7th Apr.	
G. "PERSEUS"	9th Mar.	13th Apr.	
G. "ANTYANAX"	18th Mar.	22nd Apr.	

Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"ACAMENNON"	2nd Mar.
"DONA AURORA"	17th Mar.
SAILING FOR KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"BENARES"	5th Mar.
"HAINAN"	20th Mar.

## Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon. Thurs. 6.45 a.m. Tues. Fri.	(6.45 a.m. Mon. Thurs. 6.45 a.m. Tues. Fri.)
HK/Shanghai (DC-3)	8.45 a.m. Tues. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	4.45 p.m. Tues. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues. 6.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	6.45 p.m. Wed. Sat. 6.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

**W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.**  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875-32/44-24878

## BEN LINE

### ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore 9th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	U.K. 9th Mar.
"BENVANNOCII"	U.K. on or abt. 17th Mar.
"BENALDER"	Japan 23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	U.K. 1st Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	Japan 6th Apr.
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Singapore 9th Apr.
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore 10th Apr.

### SAILINGS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama 12th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp and Hamburg. 13th Mar.
"BENVANNOCII"	Avonmouth, London & Hull. 21st Mar.
"BENALDER"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull. 23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	Direct to Singapore, thence London and Rotterdam. 4th Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg. 7th Apr.
"BENARTY"	Genoa, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam. 12th Apr.

\* Calls Manila, Tawau and Sandakan.  
† Calls Manila, Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan.

All vessels accept Cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

**W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.**  
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# CHINA MAIL

## HONGKONG

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PLEASE SEND any article you can spare or have no further use for, to be included in the Annual Rummage Sale to be held on behalf of The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children. Address: S.P.C. Main Office, First Floor, Land Investment Company, Gloucester Building. Please send something.

## FOR SALE

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE Copying Press, 100 lbs. Apply "S. C. M. Post Ltd."  
THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1932 Annual Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

## NOTICE

### INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

#### 1. PERSONAL ASSESSMENT

Taxpayers who are "residents of the Colony" are reminded that if they wish to elect Personal Assessment for the Year of Assessment 1951/52 in accordance with Sec. 41(1) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, (Cap 112 of the Revised Edition, 1950) they must do so not later than 31st March, 1953. An election made for a previous or later year does not entitle a taxpayer to the benefits of Personal Assessment other than for the year concerned. It is necessary to await assessment to Business Profits Tax before making an election.

Application Forms (I.R. Form 70) will be supplied on request to this Department.

#### 2. Discontinuance of Business, etc.

Taxpayers are reminded that under Section 51(6) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, they are required to notify the Commissioner of their discontinuance of any business, profession or employment or the ownership of any property. Such notice is required to be given within one month after the discontinuance.

F. D. A. CHIDELL, Acting Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

2nd February, 1953.

## NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN CAMPBELL MAXLEY late of Hong Kong, deceased. His estate, consisting of all his property, real and personal, is being administered by the Official Assignee, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 25 (1) of the Probate and Administration Ordinance Chapter 10, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 24th day of March, 1953.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1953.

DEACONS, Solicitors & Notaries Hong Kong.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's name.

We CHING YAM TING and LEONG AH KWEE both of Rooms Nos. 418/420 Alexandra Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of a change of ownership, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Lighter "INDO-CHINA, O XXIV" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 155860, Gross tonnage 293.54 tons, Register tonnage 293.54 tons, formerly owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited of Hong Kong for permission to change her name to "PACIFIC ENTERPRISE" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by us the said Ching Yam Ting and Leong Ah Kwee as Joint Owners.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 2nd day of March, 1953.

(Sd.) CHING YAM TING and LEONG AH KWEE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE  
m/v "PETER MAERSK"

Arrived 2nd March, 1953.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday 5th March and Friday 6th March, 1953, and consignee representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Australian-oriental Line Ltd. China Navigation Co., Ltd.

## Will Approve Safe Conduct

Taipei, Mar. 1.

The Nationalists intend to approve, on humanitarian grounds, a formal request from Tokyo that safe conduct be granted to Japanese repatriation ships to be sent to Red China to bring back an estimated 30,000 Japanese nationals.

Approval has already been decided in principle, and only awaits President Chiang Kai-shek's concurrence, which is assured.

Japan's request, made on February 20, shows respect for China's port closure policy, under which no ships are supposed to enter or leave mainland ports without previous approval from Taipei.

Japan is among the 40 countries which regard the administration here as the legitimate government of China. — Associated Press.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE  
m/v "PETER MAERSK"

having arrived from New York and parts of call, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th March, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 5th March, 1953, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 27th March, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

JERSEN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1953.

# P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	6th February	9th March
"CARTHAGE"	6th February	2nd April
"CORFU"	1st April	4th May
"CANTON"	30th April	1st June
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	13th March	13th April
"CARTHAGE"	5th April	6th May
"CORFU"	8th May	8th June
"CANTON"	5th June	6th July

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SOUDAN"	17th March	Japan
"BURAT"	14th March	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARLA"	In Port	from Japan
	sails 2nd Mar.	from Singapore, Hongkong & Chittagong
"SANGOLA"	due 4th Mar.	from Japan
	sails 6th Mar.	for Straits, Penang & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 10th Mar.	from Calcutta
	sails 11th Mar.	Rangoon & Straits for Japan
"OZARDA"	In Port	from P. Gulf
		Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OLINDA"	sails 2nd Mar.	from Japan
	sails 11th Mar.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Chittagong, Rangoon & P. Gulf Ports via Bombay

## P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

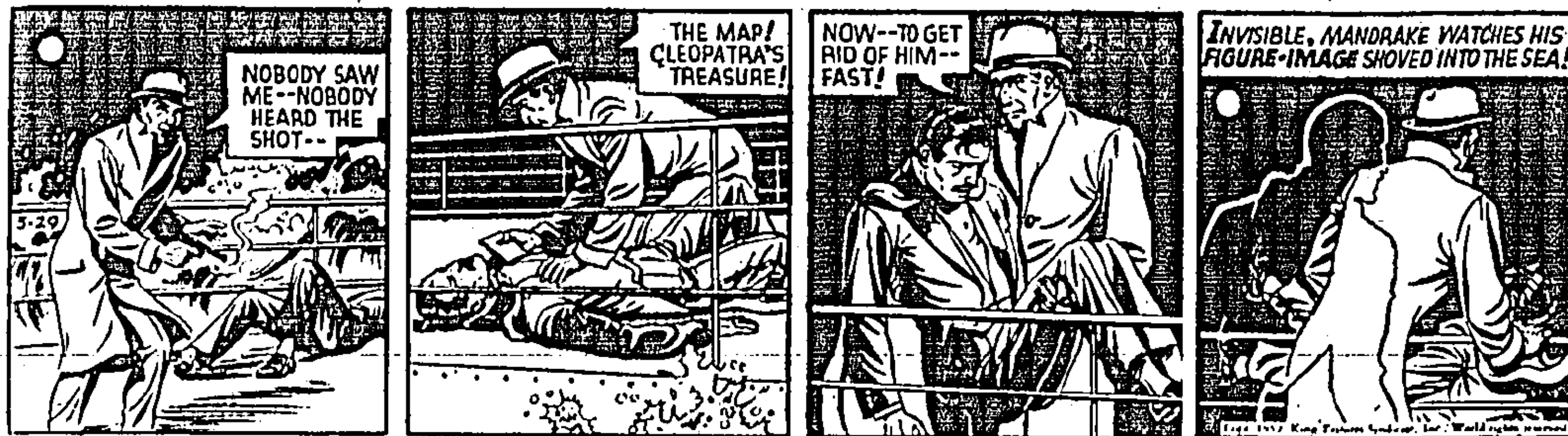
"NELLORE" sails 10th Mar. for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to  
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## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



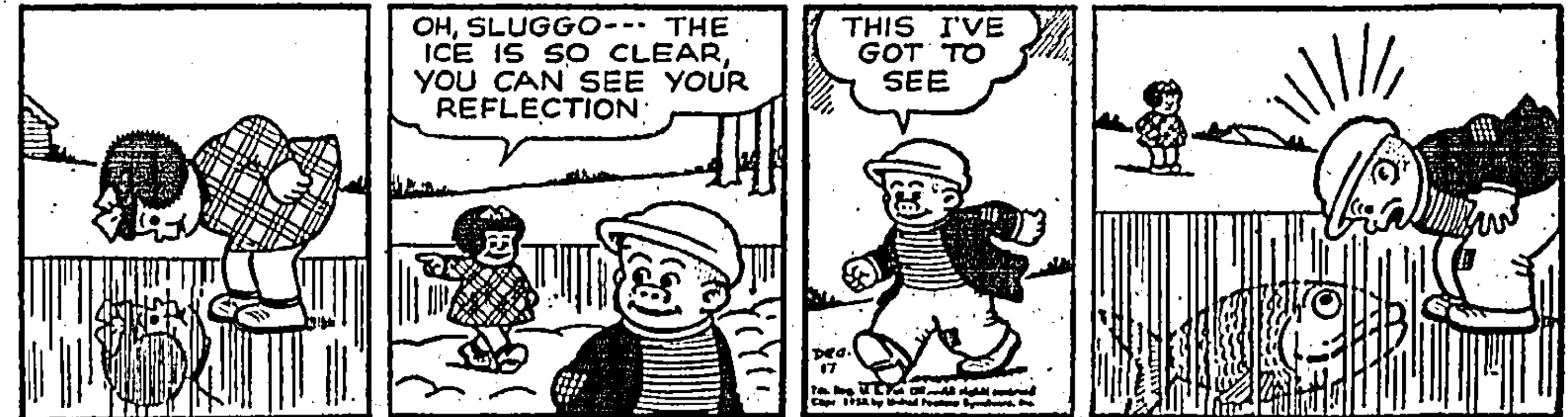
## FERD'NAND

Time And Tide



## NANCY

A Case Of Misrepresentation

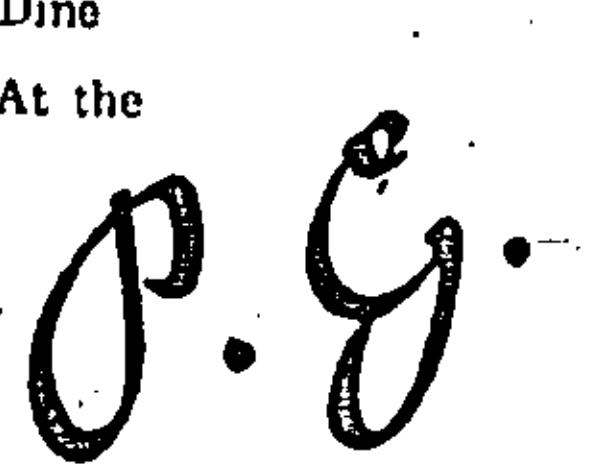


## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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## DEFENCE SPENDING INCREASED

United Nations, Mar. 1. Inflationary price rises and higher defence budgets caused governments all over the world to spend more money than last year, the United Nations statistical year book disclosed today. Defence spending in the United States, Canada and Western European countries for 1952 ranged upward from 20 per cent to 100 per cent above the levels established in 1951. Although higher than last year most defence budgets fell short of the original estimates. Russia budgeted a little more than 37 per cent additional for defence outlays in 1952 than in 1950, the survey said. Data on 1951 defence expenditures in Russia were not available. The year book said in most Western European countries and in North America increased defence spending was accompanied by reductions in non-defence capital expenditures. It said substantial reductions also were made in consumer subsidies. The Union of South Africa also spent more money for defence last year but their defence outlays represented a lower proportion of the total budget than those of Western Europe. Budget information was not available from Communist China or from Chiang Kai-shek's government on Formosa but the United Nations report said sharp increases in defence spending appear to have occurred in Burma, the Philippines, Malaya, Thailand and Ceylon. The increased defence outlays in India and Pakistan merely reflected the rise in prices, the year book said, with expenditure on the whole remaining at the relatively high level of the post-war years. The same situation appeared to obtain in the Middle East and Latin America. — United Press.

## SMARTIES



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## Industry Output Higher

Statistics Issued By The UN

United Nations, Mar. 1. World industrial production in 1951 was twice as high in 1929, and about 75 per cent higher than in the 1937 pre-war year, according to the United Nations Statistical Year Book for 1952 published today.

The year book was prepared in co-operation with 100 national statistical offices. United Nations specialised agencies, and other inter-government bodies.

The statistics showed that between 1929 and 1951, production in Europe rose by 45 per cent. In the Soviet Union it rose by 70 per cent, while United States industrial production advanced 15 per cent over the high level reached in 1929.

Compared with 1929, industrial production in 1951 was 10 times greater in Russia, more than 100 per cent in the United States, 50 per cent in the Soviet Union, 63 per cent in Europe, and 108 per cent in the world as a whole.

The year book showed that in 1951, the world (excluding the Soviet Union and China) produced 1,250,000,000 metric tons of coal, four per cent more than in the previous year and 45 per cent more than in 1932, but still three per cent below the all-time peak in 1943.

### SOVIET OUTPUT

The Soviet Union's production amounted to 44,700,000 metric tons in 1952, 120,000,000 in 1950, and had been estimated by the Economic Commission for Europe at 284,000,000 tons in 1951.

Compared with 1937, coal output in 1951 was up by 16 per cent in the United States, which then accounted for over 40 per cent of the world (excluding the Soviet Union and China) total. It was up 126 per cent in Poland, 72 per cent in South Africa, 46 per cent in Australia, 37 per cent in India, 19 per cent in France, and 21 per cent in the U.S.S.R.

On the other hand, the 1951 output of the United Kingdom—the world's third largest producer—was seven per cent below 1937, and Belgium, Japan and the Netherlands also produced less coal in 1951 than in 1937.

### PETROLEUM GAINS

Coal was still the world's principal source of energy, the year book said, though it had been steadily losing ground to the rapidly expanding petroleum and hydro-electric energy industries.

The world (excluding the Soviet Union) production of crude petroleum in 1951 was put at 550,000,000 metric tons against 256,300,000 in 1937, and 158,000,000 in 1932, an increase of 115 per cent over 1937, and 246 per cent over 1932.

The Soviet Union produced 21,400,000 metric tons in 1952, 30,500,000 in 1951, and is estimated by the Economic Commission for Europe to have produced 42,300,000 in 1951.

Crude petroleum production in 1951 showed increases over pre-war (1937) of 1,532 per cent in Canada, 1,264 per cent in Egypt, 524 per cent in British Borneo, 220 per cent in British Columbia, 90 per cent in British Guiana, and 73 per cent in the United States, 63 per cent in Mexico and 42 per cent in Bahrain, Persian Gulf, the year book said.—Reuter.

## BICYCLE MARKET RACKET

Singapore, Mar. 1. British bicycles, which have been enjoying an exclusive market in Malaya, face the possibility of losing this pre-dominant position owing to a Malaya-wide racket.

The Sunday Times reports that unscrupulous cycle dealers are substituting cheap Japanese and German parts for British parts and selling the bicycles as 100 per cent British.

The parts substituted are seats, rims, chain wheels, pedals, hubs and spokes. The genuine British parts, illegally gathered, are then sold as spares.

Bona fide dealers in British cycles believe the practice will eventually bring a bid name to British bicycles.

There are nearly 2,000,000 bicycles on Malayan roads, nearly all of them British.—Associated Press.

### Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local exchange market this morning at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per \$1) 0.0225, starting rate (per \$1) 0.0225, Indonesian gulden (per 100) 22.50, siam dollar (per 100) 22.50, Singapore dollar (per 100) 22.50, 710 pence (per 100) 11.00.

# TAX RELIEF PROPOSALS

Recommendations Made By Royal Commission

## Removing Worst Injustices Of United Kingdom System

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Mar. 1.

The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the taxation of profits and income, which seek to remove some of the worst injustices of the present United Kingdom system of taxing profits earned overseas by British companies, will no doubt be welcomed in countries that wish to attract British capital as warmly as they have been by businessmen here.

It was last August that the Commission received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, expressing the Government's concern over a particular difficulty caused by the present basis of taxation of U.K. companies that carry on business abroad.

The proposal had been made, the Commission stated, that where Colonial territories give special relief from tax to new and developing concerns similar relief should be given from United Kingdom taxation.

The Chancellor indicated in his letter that he considered this a matter of "importance and urgency" and asked the Commission to produce a special interim report on the matter.

The Government no doubt referred this question to the Commission in order to forestall criticism at the then forthcoming Commonwealth Economic Conference of the present system of U.K. taxation as it affects British companies operating in developing countries.

Certain Colonial territories, notably the West Indies and West Africa, grant special tax relief to so-called "pioneer industries" in an effort to attract overseas development capital.

But this relief has been entirely nullified as far as British companies are concerned because their profits have still been liable to taxation at the full rate in the United Kingdom.

In effect, therefore, the concessions made by Colonial governments are benefiting not the companies themselves but the British Exchequer.

When the Colonies had enacted legislation of this sort and then discovered that its object was defeated by the effect of the United Kingdom taxation, it was understandable, the Commission felt, that there had been "considerable local feeling" and that protests had been made in Britain.

The Commission pointed out that the need to further the economic development of Commonwealth countries had been accepted by the British Government.

It appeared impossible, therefore, to support a feature of the United Kingdom tax system that seemed plainly to impede such development.

Wise or not, "pioneer industries" concessions were being resorted to in Commonwealth countries where overseas capital was needed.

Failure by the United Kingdom to adjust its tax system so as to allow British concerns to get the effective advantage of them would lead "not only to discrimination against these concerns... but would cause general damage to the United Kingdom in its relations within and without the Commonwealth for more serious than any loss of revenue that would arise from such an adjustment."

It was recommended, therefore, that agreements should be entered into without delay between the British Government and the governments of the countries concerned under which the amount of tax spared to United Kingdom companies by virtue of concessions granted to them as "pioneer industries" should also be exempt from United Kingdom taxation.

Any relief granted in this way, however, should not, in the Commission's view, be passed on to shareholders when profits were distributed.

But, in stating this view, the Commission was forced to admit that though the relief is directed to the assistance of the individual who is asked to find the money is not allowed to benefit by it.

The Commission decided to make no recommendation on this point until it reviews the whole question of taxing corporate profits and their distribution to shareholders.

At the Chancellor's request the Commission's interim report on other matters relating to taxation in the United Kingdom of British companies' overseas profits were dealt with in the Commission's interim report.

One of these was the question of double taxation relief. Though the United Kingdom Government has concluded agreements with many other countries, which ensure that British companies operating overseas are not called upon to pay the full rate of tax on their profits where they were actually earned, cases remain where no such agreements are in force.

Even within the Commonwealth no double taxation agreements exist between Britain, on the one hand, and either Pakistan or India, on the other.

Where bilateral agreements are in force the tax paid by United Kingdom companies in the overseas country concerned is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax on the same profit.

But in cases where agreements have not been signed the United Kingdom Government allows only 50 per cent relief in respect of the overseas tax on profits from foreign countries and 75 per cent on profits earned in the Commonwealth.

The Commission now recommends that all overseas profits should be treated alike for taxation purposes whether double taxation agreements have been signed or not.

THE OPTION Its third recommendation concerns taxation of profits that cannot be taken out of the country where they were earned.

It suggests that United Kingdom companies should have the option of excluding from assessment such part of their overseas profits as they can show to be "unremittable" by virtue of local currency restrictions.

These profits would be brought into assessment when remittance again became possible or if they were used for purposes outside those of the trading concern—for example, if they were made available to a visiting director for his personal account.

These recommendations have been generally welcomed though there is disappointment in some quarters that the Commission did not take this opportunity to examine the whole question of whether profits overseas should be liable for United Kingdom tax at all.

The Commission has also been criticised for its equivocation in the matter of the shareholders' right to benefit from tax relief granted to "pioneer industries."

But, though it may not have gone far enough to satisfy everyone, the Commission's report has dealt sensibly with some of the more glaring anomalies of the United Kingdom system of taxation on overseas profits.

It remains now to be seen whether it was presented in time for the Chancellor to consider it with a view to incorporating its recommendations in his Budget proposals.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE "Take-over bids" and the possibility of more to follow, provided the background for a new burst of speculative activity in the stock and share markets in the past week.

Most attractive offer was that made by the house of Fraser for shares of Blinn's, who own nine department stores in the North of England and Scotland.

So far the directors of Blinn's have offered no guidance to shareholders but the company's shares, which previously stood on the Newcastle Stock Exchange at around £5, have moved up to £14½.

A somewhat less spectacular offer has been made for shares of the boot and shoe manufacturing company of H.E. Randall.

Anglo-Scottish Securities have bid the equivalent of 65½ per cent ordinary share in the company, and the directors of Randall's have recommended shareholders to accept.

If the offer is taken up, Anglo-Scottish Securities intend to resell the shares to H. and M. Rayne.

Since this offer was made there have been rumours of a counter-offer of 70½ per cent of Randall's shares remains 63½.

### BREWERY RUMOURS

Apart from speculative interest there has also been some buying of shares of a more permanent nature. Harrod's, John Barker's and Great Universal Stores all advanced during the week. But Harrod's and Hollingworth reacted on a denial of "bid" rumours concerning the company's shares.

Following Watney's bid for the brewery concern of T. and A. Watney, interest has spread to the shares of other small brewery companies.

Take-over rumours were responsible for rises in the price

of shares in three small brewery concerns—Portsmouth and Brighton United, Peasey, Holroyd and Healy's, and Newcastle.

Later, however, Holroyd reacted on a denial of the rumour that the company had received an offer.

It is interesting to note the effect of the recent spate of take-over bids and rumours.

Reason for these bids lies in the voluntary "dividend freeze" policy adopted by many boards of directors in accordance with the Government's request.

This, however, has had the effect of depreciating the market value of many shares in relation to the true assets they represent.

There is reason to believe, however, that many company boards are having second thoughts.

A successful offer for the Sears boot and shoe concern by the Investment Registry emphasised the danger of their present policy, and investors are hoping that they have been sufficiently alarmed to "unfreeze" dividend payments.

In any case investors are looking around for shares in companies whose earnings amply cover recent distributions and this is one of the reasons for the continued firmness of industrial share prices.

The gilt-edged market was fairly quiet until Friday when prices advanced as a result of bear covering.

In the commodity markets there have been a bright spot, partly on hopes that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on taxation regarding double tax relief would, if carried into effect in the Budget, benefit British companies operating in India.

GOOD RECOVERY London, Mar. 1. Much long-term money went into industrial shares this week.

The Financial Times' index has risen 7.5 per cent this month, closing at 124.

What this really means is that industrial recovered nearly all the ground lost since the raising of the bank rate in November, 1951. A real blow to investment values came last time for the market of high grade industrial shares tumbling to 103½.

But in the course of the past 12 months, the market values recovered almost the full amount lost under the "new monetary policy."

Perhaps the chief event of the Stock Exchange this past week was a sudden explosion of protest against the decision to build a public gallery from which tourists and visitors could watch the great bourse at work.

The petition of protest was signed by 188 members and contained many influential names.

BUDGET BELIEF British Governments had a good week with transport stock up 2½/6 and others up 5½.

Apparently the belief has spread that Mr Butler, despite his difficulties, will produce a decent Budget.

### Rubber Futures In S'pore

Singapore, Feb. 28. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows: April 1953 77½-78½, May 1953 78½-79½, June 1953 79½-80½, July 1953 80½-81½, August 1953 81½-82½, September 1953 82½-83½, October 1953 83½-84½, November 1953 84½-85½, December 1953 85½-86½, January 1954 86½-87½, February 1954 87½-88½, March 1954 88½-89½, April 1954 89½-90½, May 1954 90½-91½, June 1954 91½-92½, July 1954 92½-93½, August 1954 93½-94½, September 1954 94½-95½, October 1954 95½-96½, November 1954 96½-97½, December 1954 97½-98½, January 1955 98½-99½, February 1955 99½-100½, March 1955 100½-101½, April 1955 101½-102½, May 1955 102½-103½, June 1955 103½-104½, July 1955 104½-105½, August 1955 105½-106½, September 1955 106½-107½, October 1955 107½-108½, November 1955 108½-109½, December 1955 109½-110½, January 1956 110½-111½, February 1956 111½-112½, March 1956 112½-113½, April 1956 113½-114½, May 1956 114½-115½, June 1956 115½-116½, July 1956 116½-117½, August 1956 117½-118½, September 1956 118½-119½, October 1956 119½-120½, November 1956 120½-121½, December 1956 121½-122½, January 1957 122½-123½, February 1957 123½-124½, March 1957 124½-125½, April 1957 125½-126½, May 1957 126½-127½, June 1957 127½-128½, July 1957 128½-129½, August 1957 129½-130½, September 1957 130½-131½, October 1957 131½-132½, November 1957 132½-133½, December 1957 133½-134½, January 1958 134½-135½, February 1958 135½-136½, March 1958 136½-137½, April 1958 137½-138½, May 1958 138½-139½, June 1958 139½-140½, July 1958 140½-141½, August 1958 141½-142½, September 1958 142½-143½, October 1958 143½-144½, November 1958 144½-145½, December 1958 145½-146½, January 1959 146½-147½, February 1959 147½-148½, March 1959 148½-149½, April 1959 149½-150½, May 1959 150½-151½, June 1959 151½-152½, July 1959 152½-153½, August 1959 153½-154½, September 1959 154½-155½, October 1959 155½-156½, November 1959 156½-157½, December 1959 157½-158½, January 1960 158½-159½, February 1960 159½-160½, March 1960 160½-161½, April 1960 161½-162½, May 1960 162½-163½, June 1960 163½-164½, July 1960 164½-165½, August 1960 165½-166½, September 1960 166½-167½, October 1960 167½-168½, November 1960 168½-169½, December 1960 169½-170½, January 1961 170½-171½, February 1961 171½-172½, March 1961 172½-173½, April 1961 173½-174½, May 1961 174½-175½, June 1961 175½-176½, July 1961 176½-177½, August 1961 177½-178½, September 1961 178½-179½, October 1961 179½-180½, November 1961 180½-181½, December 1961 181½-182½, January 1962 182½-183½, February 1962 183½-184½, March 1962 184½-185½, April 1962 185½-186½, May 1962 186½-187½, June 1962 187½-188½, July 1962 188½-189½, August 1962 189½-190½, September 1962 190½-191½, October 1962 191½-192½, November 1962 192½-193½, December 1962 193½-194½, January 1963 194½-195½, February 1963 195½-196½, March 1963 196½-197½, April 1963 197½-198½, May 1963 198½-199½, June 1963 199½-200½, July 1963 200½-201½, August 1963 201½-202½, September 1963 202½-203½, October 1963 203½-204½, November 1963 204½-205½, December 1963 205½-206½, January 1964 206½-207½, February 1964 207½-208½, March 1964 208½-209½, April 1964 209½-210½, May 1964 210½-211½, June 1964 211½-212½, July 1964 212½-213½, August 1964 213½-214½, September 1964 214½-215½, October 1964 215½-216½, November 1964 216½-217½, December 1964 217½-218½, January 1965 218½-219½, February 1965 219½-220½, March 1965 220½-221½, April 1965 221½-222½, May 1965 222½-223½, June 1965 223½-224½, July 1965 224½-225½, August 1965 225½-226½, September 1965 226½-227½, October 1965 227½-228½, November 1965 228½-229½, December 1965 229½-230½, January 1966 230½-231½, February 1966 231½-232½, March 1966 232½-233½, April 1966 233½-234½, May 1966 234½-235½, June 1966 235½-236½, July 1966 236½-237½, August 1966 237½-238½, September 1966 238½-239½, October 1966 239½-240½, November 1966 240½-241½, December 1966 241½-242½, January 1967 242½-243½, February 1967 243½-244½, March 1967 244½-245½, April 1967 245½-246½, May 1967 246½-247½, June 1967 247½-248½, July 1967 248½-249½, August 1967 249½-250½, September 1967 250½-251½, October 1967 251½-252½, November 1967 252½-253½, December 1967 253½-254½, January 1968 254½-255½, February 1968 255½-256½, March 1968 256½-257½, April 1968 257½-258½, May 1968 258½-259½, June 1968 259½-260½, July 1968 260½-261½, August 1968 261½-262½, September 1968 262½-263½, October 1968 263½-264½, November 1968 264½-265½, December 1968 265½-266½, January 1969 266½-267½, February 1969 267½-268½, March 1969 268½-269½, April 1969 269½-270½, May 1969 270½-271½, June 1969 271½-272½, July 1969 272½-273½, August 1969 273½-274½, September 1969 274½-275½, October 1969 275½-276½, November 1969 276½-277½, December 1969 277½-278½, January 1970 278½-279½, February 1970 279½-280½, March 1970 280½-281½, April 1970 281½-282½, May 1970 282½-283½, June 1970 283½-284½, July 1970 284½-285½, August 1970 285½-286½, September 1970 286½-287½, October 1970 287½-288½, November 1970 288½-289½, December 1970 289½-290½, January 1971 290½-291½, February 1971 291½-292½, March 1971 292½-293½, April 1971 293½-294½, May 1971 294½-295½, June 1971 295½-296½, July 1971 296½-297½, August 1971 297½-298½, September 1971 298½-299½, October 1971 299½-300½, November 1971 300½-301½, December 1971 301½-302½, January 1972 302½-303½, February 1972 303½-304½, March 1972 304½-305½, April 1972 305½-306½, May 1972 306½-307½, June 1972 307½-308½, July 1972 308½-309½, August 1972 309½-310½, September 1972 310½-311½, October 1972 311½-312½, November 1972 312½-313½, December 1972 313½-314½, January 1973 314½-315½, February 1973 315½-316½, March 1973 316½-317½, April 1973 317½-318½, May 1973 318½-319½, June 1973 319½-320½, July 1973 320½-321½, August 1973 321½-322½, September 1973 322½-323½, October 1973 323½-324½, November 1973 324½-325½, December 1973 325½-326½, January 1974 326½-327½, February 1974 327½-328½, March 1974 328½-329½, April 1974 329½-330½, May 1974 330½-331½, June 1974 331½-332½, July 1974 332½-333½, August 1974 333½-334½, September 1974 334½-335½, October 1974 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378½-379½, June 1978 379½-380½, July 1978 380½-381½, August 1978 381½-382½, September 1978 382½-383½, October 1978 383½-384½, November 1978 384½-385½, December 1978 385½-386½, January 1979 386½-387½, February 1979 387½-388½, March 1979 388½-389½, April 1979 389½-390½, May 1979 390½-391½, June 1979 391½-392½, July 1979 392½-393½, August 1979 393½-394½, September 1979 394½-395½, October 1979 395½-396½, November 1979 396½-397½, December 1979 397½-398½, January 1980 398½-399½, February 1980 399½-400½, March 1980 400½-401½, April 1980 401½-402½, May 1980 402½-403½, June 1980 403½-404½, July 1980 404½-405½, August 1980 405½-406½, September 1980 406½-407½, October 1980 407½-408½, November 1980 408½-409½, December 1980 409½-410½, January 1981 410½-411½, February 1981 411½-412½, March 1981 412½-413½, April 1981 413½-414½, May 1981 414½-415½, June 1981 415½-416½, July 1981 416½-417½, August 1981 417½-418½, September 1981 418½-419½, October 1981 419½-420½, November 1981 420½-421½, December 1981 421½-422½, January 1982 422½-423½, February 1982 423½-424½, March 19



**From Tho Files**  
**100 Years**  
**Ago**

There were 64 arrests, bringing the three-day total to over 1,000, the Indian government radio said.—Associated Press.

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